The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Is Shanghai Going on a "Gold Unit" Basis?
The Trap They Have Set for the "Young Marshal"
One More Abuse of Extrality Comes to an End
Some Significant Information from Mongolia and Turkestan
Why Soviet Closed Japanese Bank in Vladivostok
"Not a Dollar Until the Defaulted Debts are Paid!"

Wu-Han University—Hopeful Center of Learning . . By Han Lih Wu
Women Workers in the Hangchow Silk Filature. . .By Fang Fu-an
More Police, Less Gambling Wanted in French Concession . . .
. . . . . By Hu Yung Hwa
The Racial Movement in the Far East . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng
A Brief History of the Harbin Bank-Notes . . . By Solon S. C. Yang
Judicial Reforms in Honan. . . . . By Mark M. Lu
Young China Cultivating Taste for American Coffee. . . . . .
. . . . . By A. Bland Calder
China: A Plea for Goodwill . . . . . .By W. E. Leveson
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 4)
. . . . . By Prof. W. W. Scharffenberg

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931 VOLUME 55, NUMBER 10

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Latest Offer:

Beautiful, Warm
Wool Hose
Stylish, All Shade
Felt Hat
Heavy, Keep-Cold-Out
WoolSweater
Strong, Winter
Sporting Goods

SINCERE'S

(MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT)

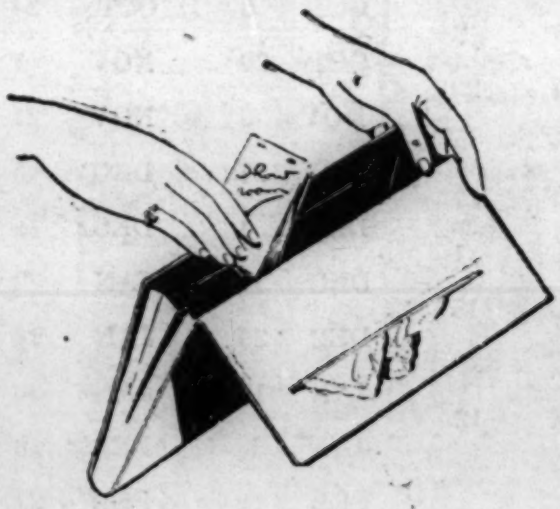
Readers of the "China Weekly Review" have been quick to appreciate how much they gain by shopping through mail at Sincere's. The range of bargains is indeed so extensive that it would need many pages announcements to describe all the remarkable values available; and every offer carries with it Sincere's guarantee to give you complete satisfaction.

SEND FOR OUR FREE AND ILLUSTRATIVE CATALOGUES

Mail Order Department

Sincere & Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Nanking Road, Shanghai, China



Make a Note of it...

Drop in at the Showroom and see how you can reduce your cooking costs to Taels 8.00 a month.

Shanghai Power Company

SHOWROOMS: SASSOON HOUSE
772, BUBBLING WELL RD.,
272, CHEKIANG RD., and 107, BOONE RD
TEL. 66301

REVISED EASTBOUND SCHEDULE

PRESIDENT LINERS

1931

SHIP	VOY.	SAILS FROM SHANGHAI	ARRIVES SEATTLE	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO	ARRIVES NEW YORK
PRES. JACKSON	27	JAN 30		FEB 18	
PRES. TAFT	32	FEB 6	FEB 20		
PRES. McKINLEY	27	FEB 13		MAR 4	
PRES. JEFFERSON	27	FEB 20	MAR 6		
PRES. GRANT	28	FEB 27		MAR 18	
PRES. LINCOLN	33	MAR 6	MAR 20		
PRES. CLEVELAND	33	MAR 13		APR 1	
PRES. MADISON	28	MAR 20	APR 3		
PRES. PIERCE	33	MAR 27		APR 15	
PRES. JACKSON	28	APR 3		APR 21	MAY 9
PRES. TAFT	33	APR 8	APR 21		
PRES. McKINLEY	28	APR 17		MAY 5	MAY 23
PRES. JEFFERSON	28	APR 22	MAY 5		
PRES. GRANT	29	MAY 1		MAY 19	JUNE 6
PRES. LINCOLN	34	MAY 6	MAY 19		
PRES. CLEVELAND	34	MAY 15		JUNE 2	JUNE 20
PRES. MADISON	29	MAY 20	JUNE 2		
PRES. PIERCE	34	MAY 29		JUNE 16	JULY 4
PRES. TAFT	34	JUNE 3	JUNE 16		
PRES. JOHNSON	8	JUNE 12		JUNE 30	JULY 18
PRES. JEFFERSON	29	JUNE 17	JUNE 30		
PRES. WILSON	24	JUNE 26		JULY 14	AUG 1
PRES. LINCOLN	35	JULY 1	JULY 14		
PRES. JACKSON	29	JULY 10		JULY 28	AUG 15
PRES. MADISON	30	JULY 15	JULY 28		
PRES. McKINLEY	29	JULY 24		AUG 11	AUG 29
PRES. TAFT	35	JULY 29	AUG 11		
PRES. GRANT	30	AUG 7		AUG 25	SEPT 12
PRES. JEFFERSON	30	AUG 12	AUG 25		
PRES. CLEVELAND	35	AUG 21		SEPT 8	SEPT 26
PRES. LINCOLN	36	AUG 26	SEPT 8		
PRES. PIERCE	39	SEPT 4		SEPT 22	OCT 10
PRES. MADISON	31	SEPT 9	SEPT 22		
PRES. HOOVER	1	SEPT 18		OCT 6	OCT 24
PRES. TAFT	36	SEPT 23	OCT 6		
PRES. WILSON	25	OCT 2		OCT 20	NOV 7
PRES. JEFFERSON	31	OCT 7	OCT 20		
PRES. JACKSON	30	OCT 16		NOV 3	NOV 21
PRES. LINCOLN	37	OCT 21	NOV 3		
PRES. McKINLEY	30	OCT 30		NOV 17	DEC 5
PRES. MADISON	32	NOV 4	NOV 17		
PRES. GRANT	31	NOV 13		DEC 1	DEC 19
PRES. TAFT	37	NOV 18	DEC 1		
PRES. CLEVELAND	36	NOV 27		DEC 15	JAN 2
PRES. JEFFERSON	32	DEC 2	DEC 15		
PRES. PIERCE	36	DEC 11		DEC 29	JAN 16
PRES. LINCOLN	38	DEC 16	DEC 29		
PRES. HOOVER	2	DEC 25		JAN 12	JAN 30
PRES. MADISON	33	DEC 30	JAN 12		
PRES. WILSON	26	JAN 8		JAN 26	FEB 13
PRES. TAFT	33	JAN 13	JAN 26		
PRES. JACKSON	31	JAN 22		FEB 9	FEB 27

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
and AMERICAN MAIL LINE

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME 55 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931 NUMBER 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping) SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai)

EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE

STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Is Shanghai Going on a "Gold Unit" Basis? 343
The Trap They Have Set for the "Young Marshal"..... 344
One More Abuse of Extrality Comes to an End 345
Why Soviet Closed Japanese Bank in Vladivostok 346
Some Significant Information from Mongolia and Turkestan 347
"Not a Dollar Until the Defaulted Debts are Paid!"..... 350

Special Articles

The Racial Movement in the Far East...By C.Y.W. Meng 353
More Police, Less Gambling Wanted in French Conces ion ..... By Hu Yung Hwa 356
Judicial Reforms in Honan.....By Mark M. Lu 356
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons ..... (Lesson No. 4).....By Prof. W.W. Schauffenberg 357
A Brief History of the Harbin Bank-Notes .... By Solon S. C. Yang 358
Young China Cultivating Taste for American Coffee..... .....By A. Bland Calder 359
China: A Plea for Goodwill..... By W. E. Leveson 360
Wu-Han University—Hopeful Center of Learning..... .....By Han Lih Wu 361
Women Workers in the Hangchow Silk Filature..... .....By Fang Fu-an 362
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 364
Who's Who in China 366
Men and Events..... 368
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 370
What the Ships Carry between America and China 9

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IS SHANGHAI GOING ON A "GOLD UNIT" BASIS?

THE tendency of Shanghai merchants to quote their goods, particularly foreign imported articles in American gold currnecy, apparently indicates that Shanghai, within a not too distant period may go on a gold basis in spite of the inability of the Chinese Government to establish a gold-unit currency in place of silver. The tendency appears to be inevitable, because no one can depend on the value of silver for any reasonable length of time. In order to prevent complete bankruptcy, the merchant apparently has no other course than the adoption of some form of gold unit. Whether this gold unit will be the American gold dollar or the so-called "gold-unit" used by the Chinese Maritime Customs, which is worth about forty gold cents in American money or $1.80 in Chinese silver currency, cannot be said, but that something more stable than silver must be used seems inevitable. In spite of the Pittman and other schemes for saving silver, the inevitable tendency seems to be for silver to slide down to some point where its value may be based on its use for industrial purposes, perhaps somewhat like lead or copper. The city of Harbin, trading metropolis of North Manchuria, has been on a gold basis for several years, the unit used there being the equivalent of the Japanese gold Yen, which is worth approximately 50-cents in U. S. currency. When anyone makes a purchase at a Harbin store, the clerk always quotes the price in "Yen," following which he inspects a table of figures kept conveniently at hand which shows the day's corresponding rate in local Chinese paper currency. The customer pays in "Harbin paper money" but it always is on a basis of the day's rate calculated in respect to the gold "Yen" unit. Harbin has learned this method of doing business through long bitter experience. In the old days the Imperial Russian Rouble held sway and then it gradually went down and passed out of the picture. Then for a time Harbin had to put up with various paper currencies issued by the Russian counter-revolutionary generals such as Koltchak, Semionoff, and so on, but these currencies also went the way of the old rouble. When the Soviet returned to control of the Chinese Eastern Railway an attempt was made to establish the "Chervonetz" as the unit of currency, but this was impossible because the

Soviet administration could not maintain the value of its currency outside of Russian territory. Today the Chervonetz is worth somewhere between three and five cents gold for a 50-cent face-value note. Harbin has always had Chinese currency, of course, but the Chinese banks in Harbin never have been able to keep their note issues in proper accord with their actual specie holdings, hence the public quickly lost confidence in them, and to complicate the situation still further, there is the constant fluctuation between the Harbin paper dollar and the actual Chinese silver dollar which one seldom sees in the Harbin market. The result of all this has been the adoption of the gold "Yen" as standard and the conduct of all business transactions on this basis. Although Shanghai never has had to worry over the depreciated bank note, it is now worrying aplenty over the depreciated silver problem; hence, as stated, the likelihood exists that all trading operations here shortly will be conducted on the basis of some form of gold "unit."

THE TRAP THEY HAVE SET FOR THE "YOUNG MARSHAL"

SELDOM do diplomatic events in the Far East "just happen." Usually they take place in accordance with well thought out and carefully pre-arranged plans. This applies in particular to developments in Sino-Japanese relations, a matter touched upon in these columns of *The Review* last week. It is therefore with considerable interest that one observes current developments in respect to the Manchuria situation: First, there were reports spread by the semi-official Japanese news service in North China to the effect that political conditions were becoming disturbed at Mukden and that it might be impossible for Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to return; or, in the event of his return, that he might have difficulty in maintaining his position in the future. Then gradually it became known that Japan was planning to press for a settlement of certain outstanding questions pertaining to railway competition in South Manchuria. But about this time, Henry W. Kinney, well known American propagandist connected with the Japanese owned and controlled South Manchuria Railway, arrived in Shanghai and proceeded to inform the American and British correspondents and local newspapermen "that there was nothing to this talk about railway competition in Manchuria; that the Japanese were not worried about the situation; that Manchuria was big enough for everybody, etc., etc., etc." Now, as the final move in the plot we read in certain Japanese propaganda organs about the sudden menace of Soviet Russia and about how necessary it is for China to accept Japan's assistance, otherwise China will be completely overwhelmed by the Red menace from the North.

For those who read between the lines, the situation is as clear as bright sun-light. If China will agree to Japan's railway program in South Manchuria; turn over the new competing Chinese railways to Japanese control; permit Japan to connect certain of the new Chinese lines with the Japanese railway system in Korea, then Japan will help China against the Red menace from the North! And, if Japan can induce Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Manchurian political committee to agree to all this and then induce the National Government to place its signature on the dotted line, Japan will then be in a position to proceed to New York and float a hundred million dollar loan in Wall Street for immense development schemes in Manchuria under Japan's direction and control. As a bait to the National Government, Japan might be willing to surrender control of her Hankow and Tientsin concessions and even might be willing to talk about relinquishing exterritoriality.

Since this is just about how the situation stands in respect to Manchuria, it will be interesting to observe the future course of events in that area. There is no minimizing the Soviet menace on China's northern and western frontiers, but there is nothing sudden about it and the menace is no worse today than it was yesterday. But if one would believe the Japanese propagandists, the Soviets are likely to swallow China next week and before breakfast at that, unless China immediately accepts the Japanese scheme for cooperation. And, should China accept the Japanese scheme she would undoubtedly receive protection, but it would be somewhat similar to the protection that a lion might offer to a lamb—the protection to be provided after the lamb was securely inside the lion.

One never can forecast in advance what is likely to happen in the Manchurian situation because the game is a desperate one and the players deal their cards with their pistols within easy reach. But it is not likely that China will so easily agree to a relinquishment of her hard-won position of advantage in that region, a position built up through the labor of thousands of peasant farmers who have flocked into the region and made it definitely Chinese territory. The thing that both Japan and Soviet Russia are worried about is the tendency of Mukden and Nanking to cooperate, which cooperation, if continued will ultimately result in the amalagamation of the four Manchurian provinces into the Chinese administration south of the Wall and which is centered in the National Government at Nanking.

If the Japanese economic position in South Manchuria could be divorced from the Japan military party's policy of territorial and political aggrandisement, China would have no fear of Japanese investments in that area. But this is not the case: Japan has not budged one inch from her so-called "special position" in Manchuria, the excuse always being that Japan must protect herself from future Soviet aggression. Despite all the commitments at Washington in 1921-1922, Japan still maintains a large army in South Manchuria; still maintains her own postal and telegraph system within the railway zone and instead of following the lead of the European Powers and America in their recent dealings with China, has actually strengthened her military position in recent years. As for the Soviets they have played a somewhat similar game in North Manchuria; hence we have the spectacle of two powerful foreign nations fighting each other on Chinese territory and at China's expense.

China's only hope in this battle of conflicting interests is to continue her present policy of political and economic cooperation between Mukden and Nanking and to exert her greatest possible effort in developing Chinese economic and industrial interests in Manchuria. Despite recent Japanese propaganda regarding the alleged weakening of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's position in Manchuria, we read in the Chinese newspapers that he received a tremendous ovation when he returned to Mukden following his trip to Nanking and more recently there was a brief Reuter report (Jan. 31) from Mukden stating that the branch of the Kuomintang had been formally opened. The extension of Kuomintang influence into Manchuria, plus the educational development now taking place in that area; the recent inauguration of through railway traffic connecting points in the Manchurian provinces with China Proper south of the Great Wall, will ultimately win the victory for China, even though Japan and Russia finally decide to settle their rivalries by open warfare.

Of interest in connection with the efforts of the Japanese military party and Japanese diehard interests generally to maintain their special position in Manchuria was a debate in the Japanese House of Peers on Feb. 2. According to the Rengo report, Mr. Kawamura, former president of the South Manchuria Railway severely criticised the Shidehara Ministry for its so-called "weak-kneed" policy in Manchuria, declaring that Japan's special position was likely to be "entirely upset should the Government fail to adopt suitable measures toward the Chinese railway construction program." Baron Shidehara, Acting Premier and Foreign Minister, in reply insisted that Japan's present "neutral" policy could not be characterized as week-kneed and that closer friendship between China and Japan could never be realized unless Chinese suspicion of Japan's motives could be overcome. Baron Shidehara in a further reply to Mr. Kawamura in the House of Peers on Feb. 4 admitted that the new Chinese railways in Manchuria had caused losses to the Japanese South Manchuria line. He said, "It is easy to see that the S. M. R. will be affected by the Chinese competition, hence the Japanese Government is planning to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities on the question." That the National Government at Nanking is giving close attention to this question was indicated in a statement by Chang Chih, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan before the weekly meeting of the Kuomintang on Feb. 2. Mr. Chang declared that Japan was taking advantage of her so-called special rights to force through her railway program, hence the Central Government should pay close attention to this question, particularly the Japanese scheme for connecting the Kirin railway with the Japanese railway system in Korea. Mr. Chaang also alleged that the extensive Korean emigration to South Manchuria was a phase of Japan's aggressive policy because Japan was seeking to follow the Korean immigrants with her military forces or using their presence on Chinese soil as a pretext for military and police intervention on the pretext of preserving order.

ONE MORE ABUSE OF EXTRALITY COMES TO AN END

SELLING your country's flag has been one of the ways in which many foreigners in China have been able to make a living, thanks to the regime of extraterritoriality. This selling of the flag has taken various forms. For example, in former days in China and this not so very long ago, when Chinese merchants wished to ship cargo into the interior of China, they would pay some American, or foreigner of other nationality, a "salary" of so many hundred taels a month to "stand by", and particularly to come forward as the owner of the cargo in case the likin (district transit tax) collectors became too rapacious. The particular object which the Chinese merchant would have in mind in having the foreigner come forward as the owner was that he, as a Chinese, was liable to pay all these likin exactions, and frequently a "squeeze" besides, but if the cargo belonged to a foreigner, it was entitled to move inland freely, without the payment of any likin, provided an additional duty of two-and-a half per cent was paid at the foreign treaty port before the cargo started for its up-country trip. This system in Chinese is called "gwah chee", literally, "flying the flag." This particular form of selling your country's flag has disappeared with the abolition of likin, but other forms of it still flourish. With the actual abolition of extraterritoriality all forms of this flag-selling game will come to and an end. In the meantime the Chinese authorities are taking steps to squelch those which survive.

The particular form of flag selling which has been developed to the highest degree is that of registering land. It has been stated many, many times that in the International Settlement in Shanghai, as in various other foreign settlements and concessions in China, Chinese are forbidden to secure title to any land. Yet the facts are apparent on every hand that in the International Settlement of Shanghai, Chinese actually own more land than foreigners do—how much more cannot definitely be ascertained, as the secrets of the real ownership are locked up in the archives of various foreign legal and real estate firms. When extraterritoriality comes to an end there will be a sort of Resurrection Day. It will then be diclosed that many properties which had been parading under foreign flags are not foreign-owned at all, but belong to Chinese, who, wishing to share in the financial benefits which have naturally accrued to the foreigners through having jurisdiction over a strategic place, became owners of the property through a subterfuge. The foreign consulates in Shanghai, that is, those who still enjoy extraterritoriality, all have a land office as an adjunct, in which are registered the properties of the nationals of that country. But in the majority of cases the facts concerning the land registered in those consulates are as follows: The Chinese owner has "hired" some foreigner to pose as the legal owner. That foreigner would go to the Consulate and register that land as his own, the Consulate making no enquiry as to the real owership. The transaction involved a considerable amount of trust in

the foreigner by the Chinese, but not very much in reality, as the Chinese would keep the title deed issued by the foreign consulate even though it was in the foreigner's name—the foreigner at the same time signing a document privately which would acknowledge that not he, but the Chinese, is the real owner. So the transaction became a sort of interlocked affair. The foreigner could not sell the property even though he stood before the world as the owner, for the simple reason that the real Chinese owner held the deeds in his possession. The Chinese himself could not dispose of the property without the foreigner's assistance as the latter's signature would be necessary to effect a transfer on the consulate's records.

This system of Chinese registering land in foreigners' names has not been confined to the Settlement, but has been extended miles out into the country. Thus if you will look at the land register of this or that country you will find that say John Doe owns half an acre of valuable land three miles beyond the Settlement limits, whereas in truth John Doe would in some instances have some difficulty in finding where "his" land is, the real owner being a Chinese under the system above described. The result has been that as the Municipality of Shanghai claims jurisdiction over numerous roads leading out into the country, and as much of the land thus registered adjoins such Municipal roads, or adjoins other land under foreign registration, a sort of extra-Settlement empire has been created, over which, although most of the land belongs to Chinese, the Chinese authorities themselves have lost jurisdiction. The Chinese authorities have all along known that this siutation exists, but up until this time the Chinese land office, in order to avoid any unpleasantness with this or that foreign consulate, has complacently up until this time continued to issue title deeds, well knowing that by doing so it was enabling some Chinese to get his land out from under Chinese jurisdiction and give it a special status similar to that enjoyed by foreigners. It is common knowledge that the Chinese owners of the land have frequently been able to expedite such issuing of deeds by the giving of gratuities to employees in the Chinese land registration offices.

With the development of a more patriotic spirit, the Chinese authorities have recently adopted a firmer attitude in this matter of issuing deeds and now refuse to issue deeds for land situated beyond the Settlement limits for registration in foreign consulates unless the land is the actual bona-fide property of the foreigner concerned. The result is that Chinese, owning land beyond the Settlement limits, will in future be unable to secure registration for such land. The *N. C. D. News* the principal British newspaper in Shanghai, in giving the news of the change of policy stated that it was the foreign Consuls who had adopted this attitude. As the actual title deeds are issued by the Chinese authorities it is evident that it is really the Chinese who are responsible for the decision.

Thus one more of the abuses of extraterritoriality has come to an end. Volumes have been written on the benefits of extraterritoriality, but the really interesting story would be that of the way in which extraterritoriality has been abused. A very large class of foreigners, not satisfied with the special position which extraterritoriality has given them vis-a-vis the Chinese, soon found that they could add materially to their income by selling these privileges to the Chinese. Even the coming of Chinese into the Foreign Settlement in the first place was an example of the sale of such privileges to Chinese. The Foreign Settlement was set aside by treaty for foreign residence and trade, but during the Taiping Rebellion the then owners of land in Shanghai reaped fortunes by giving asylum to the refugees. A former editor of the *North China Daily News* referred to the landowners as "having sold the foreign brithright—but for something more substantial than a mess of pottage."

A conspicuous example of how foreigners in China have been selling special privileges is to be seen in the case of the Foreign Legation Quarter at Peking. The matter is of little consequence now as the glory of Peking has faded, and although certain provisions of the old Boxer Protocol of 1900 are still enforced they are aimed at a shadow and bear no relation to present-day conditions. There is for example a part of the Legation Quarter which was supposed to have been kept open for defense purposes. This has long since been built over, the real owners in many instances being Chinese. The Wagon-Lits Hotel in the Legation Quarter at Peking earned a great deal of its revenue by providing an asylum for defeated generals and politicians, together with their wives, and particularly their concubines. According to the Boxer Protocol these Chinese should have been forbidden to enter the Legation Quarter, but the Diplomatic Corps winked at their presence.

WHY SOVIET CLOSED JAPANESE BANK IN VLADIVOSTOK

IT often requires a long time to discover the truth regarding happenings in the Far East, the recent case of the closure of the branch of the Japanese Bank of Chosen in Vladivostok, being no exception to the general rule. While the Japanese semi-official news services made much of the incident and reported that the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow had lodged a protest and had termed the Soviet action "an unfriendly act," there never was any clear statement regarding the reason for the Soviet action. We are now indebted to the *Associated Press* for a dispatch from Moscow which appeared in *The Chicago Tribune* on December 27, which apparently provides a real explanation of the incident, the dispatch being as follows:

> The commissariat of finance today charged the Vladivostok branch of the Bank of Corea with illegal trading in soviet currency in a statement explaining why the bank was ordered closed on December 18.
>
> The soviet action in closing the institution drew a protest from the Japanese foreign office, which said it considered the closing an unjustifiable and unfriendly act.
>
> The commissariat's statement today declared the bank had been illegally dealing in soviet currency from January 1, 1927, until August 9, 1930, involving a total amount of about G.$35,000,000. The commissariat stated that rubles were sold at much lower prices than fixed by the soviet government giving a profit to the bank of about G.$1,600,000.
>
> The statement also charged that the British silver mining concessionaire, the Tetuhka Mining corporation, in addition to a number of Japanese companies had been dealing in illegal currency trans-

actions with the bank. Tetuhka was the only western foreign company named.

The commissariat stated that the Japanese institution, which is known as the Bank of Chosen, "instead of carrying out normal operations and assisting in developing the financial and economic relations between Japan and the soviet union," carried on almost exclusively the sale of soviet currency in violation of the law.

The commissariat also charged the bank with smuggling both foreign and soviet currency abroad through illegal methods, concealing the profits of its currency operations, illegal printing in soviet territory of Bank of Chosen bank notes, and making false entries of these transactions.

The commissariat's statement ordered its far eastern department to proceed with the final liquidation of the bank, impose a fine for illegal concealment of profits, establish the loss to the soviet government and finally to file suit for damages.

It is understood here that in view of the commissariat statement the foreign office will make no reply to the Japanese embassy's complaint.

This official statement of the Soviet Government serves to throw further light on the serious situation which prevails in Manchuria from the standpoint of the Soviet rouble. Recent reports from *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin have shown that the Soviet rouble is quoted in Manchuria at rates ranging from three to five cents gold for 50-cent (gold) notes. On the Soviet side of the line the Government maintains, by artificial means, the official face-value rate.

Some Significant Information from Mongolia and Turkestan*

THERE are now approximately 50,000 Russian refugees in the Chinese province of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, and more are coming in at the rate of 10,000 a year. Most of the Russians in Sinkiang are Cossacks, but there are also a considerable number of Mennonites, who have fled from southern Russia into this Chinese area. The reason for the Russian emigration into Sinkiang is the same as a similar movement into Manchuria, repressive acts of the Soviet Government, particularly in respect to land and property holdings. The Cossacks who have fled into Sinkiang claim that the Soviet Government permits each family to possess only twenty sheep, while in Chinese territory each family may possess as many as may be accumulated. In Russia the government confiscates all above the officially permitted number. As for the Mennonites, they have fled into Chinese territory for two reasons, religious persecution and land confiscation. According to a report from Harbin which appeared in *The Review* last week another group of 600 Mennonites have arrived in North Manchuria from Russian territory, most of them having crossed the boundary since the first of the year. The Mennonites, originally Germans, settled in Russia about 250 years ago where they took up farms in the southern part of the country and in central Siberia. They were large landowners and since they were hard workers and frugal they had an important influence upon Russia's agricultural development. According to recent reports from Sinkiang most of the Russian emigrees in that area intend to remain in Chinese territory where they are receiving protection, but considerable nervousness exists due to the fear that the Soviet Government may use their presence as a pretext for a military invasion there as occurred in North Manchurian in 1929.

***

Most of the Russian refugees who have entered Sinkiang have settled down in the vicinity of Tihwa, the provincial capital, or to use the more familiar name of the town, Urumchi, which means "Red Temple." Another name for Tihwa is "Small Nanking." Tihwa is located in the northern part of Sinkiang and is about 8,600 li or some 2,800 miles northwest of Peiping. Sinkiang, the largest Chinese province has an area ranging from 400,000 to 550,000 square miles, being more than twice the area of Szechuen, the largest province in China proper and considerable larger than the total area of the "Three Eastern Provinces," otherwise, Kirin, Shengking and Heilungkiang. The population of Sinkiang however, is relatively small, being only about 6,000,000. The population of Tihwa, the capital, is not stated in any of the year books or atlases, but is said to be most hetrogeneous, being composed of Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, Turks, Asiatic Jews, Afghanistans, Hundus, and Russians, the last named being the latest arrivals. While China claims a historical connection with Sinkiang since the First Century, actual Chinese contact began with the conquest of the territory by Ghengis Kahn in the Thirteenth Century. In the 1880's the Peking Government performed the remarkable feat of sending an army across the deserts of Kansu, which conquered Sinkiang and definitely established Chinese authority. This authority has continued to the present, although obviously weakened due to political complications in China proper in recent years.

***

Recently the Governor of Sinkiang sent representatives to Nanking for the purpose of urging the National Government to establish rail, motor and air-communication with Sinkiang. The reason for this is exactly the same as has forced Mukden into relations with Nanking—the fear of foreign aggression. But while Mukden has two fears, Japan and Russia, Sinkiang has only one, Russia. But Sinkiang's one fear is probably greater than the Manchuria's two, because Sinkiang is entirely isolated from the rest of China and borders on Russia on two sides, north and west. To make the situation worse, the Red Russians recently completed a new railway, the so-called "Turk-Sib" or Turkish-Siberian line which closely parallels the Sinkiang border and connects with the Trans-Siberian railway to the west of Lake Baikal. The opening of this new Soviet railway means that one must now travel through Rus-

*Editor's Note—The information upon which this article is based was obtained in the form of an interview with A. R. Tamberg, Sales Representative, for General Motors, assisted by Ph. D. Pancheha, who is connected with the Mukden office of the same company.

sien territory to reach Sinkiang. Also it means that if one wishes to send goods into Sinkiang or export goods from Sinkiang, they must pass over the Russian railway, thus making it necessary to obtain Russian permission first. Of course, if one wished he could travel to Sinkiang over the long overland trail through Shensi and Kansu, or from Peiping across northern Shansi, but that would require at least 75 days. By traveling over the Trans-Siberian from Mukden and then over the new Russian Turk-Sib line, it is now possible to reach Tihwa in about 13 days, of which ten is by train and three by motor car. Tihwa is now connected by motor-road with Aiaguce station on the Turk-Sib line. The capital at Tihwa is also connected by road with the other four leading cities of the province, the distances being 300 li to Turfan, 1,500 li to Ili, 2,000 li to Tarbegatai and 300 li to Ku-cheng.

***

Several years ago the old Russo-Asiatic Bank attempted to send 36 automobiles into Sinkiang, but according to report, only one car finally reached its destination, the remainder being smashed up on the way. However, there are now some 50 motor cars in the province, most of them being American makes. One of the Sinkiang representatives who was in Nanking and Shanghai recently claimed that he had been authorized to purchase 200 additional cars. It is now said to be possible to travel by motor-car from Kalgan, located on the edge of the Gobi desert to the northwest of Peiping, to Tihwa in 13 days, but in order to make the trip it is necessary to obtain in advance the official permission of the Soviet Government which controls Outer Mongolia. This is most difficult to obtain for Chinese or any other nationality which is not on good terms with Moscow. The Red Russians thus control the two chief routes into this important Chinese province, the rail-route across Siberia and the overland motor-route across Outer Mongolia, by way of Urga.

***

The man who supplied this information about Sinkiang claimed that this territory is little short of a "Paradise in Central Asia." To use his exact words, "Sinkiang is still a paradise in Asia which has been hidden away from the rest of the world for decades. It is a Canaan which is waiting for God's chosen people to enter as pioneers, not for national or personal, selfish exploitation, but for the benefit of the natives on the one hand and the general welfaare of the world on the other." Actually much of the province is mountainous, having the gold-bearing Altai range in the north, the Tien-Shan in the center and the Kuenlun mountains in the south. One of the longest rivers in Asia, the Tarim, is entirely within Sinkiang province. It is 1,250 miles in length and has no outlet to the sea: it simply disappears in the desert, or rather in a small lake which has no outlet. According to tradition it connects with the Yellow river by a subterranean passage. The temperature in the province varies greatly. Flowers may be blooming in Turfan in February, while at Chensi, a city 200 miles to the northeast, the country will be covered with snow. Traveling conditions are generally bad, being by horse or camel caravan.

***

It should be of considerable interest in these days of silver and gold controversies in Shanghai and elsewhere in the world, to know that Sinkiang is one of the leading gold-producing areas of the world. Between 50,000 and 60,000 people are engaged in the gold-mining industry in the Altai mountains, the output by primitive means averaging about 10 ounces per miner each 5-months season. Each digger pays the provincial government a monthly tax of 4-candareens (one candareen equals one-hundredth part of an ounce) a month in taxes. All of this gold goes into Soviet Russia. Some think the transport of this gold from Sinkiang to China proper could easily be used to finance an air-line service. Those who have investigated the situation are also of the belief that the gold output of Sinkiang could be vastly increased by the adoption of modern methods similar to the American practice in the Philippines and British practice in South Africa, but foreign enterprise is blocked in Sinkiang as it is in North Manchuria by adverse legislation and official disinclination to permit foreigners to engage in the business. If China had some way of getting this gold out of the ground and controlling it by the Government, it might easily solve China's currency and financial problems and facilitate the adoption of a gold-standard currency.

***

Aside from gold, there are other important mineral products, including copper, coal petroleum and semi-precious stones. There are also large forests of birch, pine and cypress Those who have investigated the mineral resources claim the coal is of exceptional quality. One brand known as "Tou-Mei" is said to be of such fine quality that a large lump will burn slowly for 24-hours and leave only a small residue of ash. Another type known as "Shen-Tan" provides extreme heat and is used for heating the homes in winter. A further brand known as "Lan-Tan" is practically smokeless and odorless and is said to be excellent for cooking purposes. As for the oil wells, they are open to the public which dips up the "crude" and uses it for illumination purposes and the tar-residue for roofing their primitive houses. Samples have been sent to the United States for analysis. A chief export of the province is furs and skins—martens, ermines, squirrels, leopards, tigers, bears, deer, foxes, wolves, yaks, camels, buffaloes, lambs, etc.—practically all going into Soviet Russia whence they are shipped to Germany for finishing and thence sold in the world's markets. The lamb-skins are especially prized, the hair being of fine, curly texture. One small sample skin called "Tzu-Kao-Pi" costing $20 in Sinkiang can be sold for $300 in Shanghai. Sinkiang also produces a fine grade of cotton and considerable fruit. Many tons of Sinkiang dried-raisins are shipped into Soviet Russia and recently have been finding their way into the Chinese market at Harbin. A species of pear known as "Hsiang-Li" is so delicate that it will break in pieces if dropped on the ground. They are so plentiful that a box containing 200 may be purchased for $2.

***

But more precious even than gold is a highly-prized herb used for medical purposes.

It comes in three grades known as "Snow Lotus," "Snow Frog" and "Snow-Silk." The Snow-Frog herb is of light golden color and is reputed to sell in the Chinese market for the equivalent of G.$500 for one "Snow-Frog." These medical herbs are all found on the tops of the highest mountains, several thousands of feet up, which make it most difficult and dangerous to obtain. There is a famous health resort high in the mountains where these medicines are served to the ailing. The resort is located on a lake of crystal clearness on a plateau of Po-Ke-Ta mountain in the Pamirs, the altitude of which ranges from 11,000 to 25,000 feet above sea-level. Thousands of people visit the resort in the summer, and in addition to the famous medical treatment, they worship at an old Taoist temple which houses more than 2,000 monks.

⁂

The traveler who supplied the foregoing information about Sinkiang, made the trip by way of Outer Mongolia in an American motor car. He started from Tientsin on September 21, last year, taking along a Chinese chauffer. Much difficulty was experienced, not particularly from bad roads or bandits, but from tax-collectors, most of them belonging to the financial entourage of the late Northern dictator, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. According to the traveler's account, there were no fixed rates, the collectors being open to inducement. Frequently an original demand for $500 could be reduced by diplomatic means to as low as $50. In one village between the Nankou Pass and Kalgan the Chinese chauffer was seized and severely beaten because of the allegation that he was "helping a foreigner." It took four hours of argument to get the chauffer released even after paying a $55 tax on the car. On arrival at Kalgan it was necessary to obtain a special permit to enter Outer Mongolia. The announced price of the permit was $440 which also covered a tax on the Chinese chauffer. After ten days of bargaining the tax was reduced to $248 for the car but even then no permit could be obtained for carrying passengers or freight. The Mongolians, after telegraphing to the Soviet authorities in Urga finally refused to permit the Chinese chauffer to enter Mongolia, although at first they said he could accompany the car if a $60 tax was paid. Driving his own car he departed from Kalgan on October 5 along the Kalgan-Urga road, the distance being 800 miles. All went well until the last Chinese stage was reached. The Chinese stated that no Mongols would be found before reaching Udde (398 miles from Kalgan) but while speeding along at 30-miles an hour a loud explosion was heard. Thinking it a blow-out, he stopped the car and examined the tires, but finding nothing wrong he proceeded. However, another explosion, unmistakably a rifle-shot brought him to a quick stop. A squad of mounted Mongols, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets and each wearing the Soviet "G. P. U." (secret police) uniform galloped up and demanded the reason for his presence in Mongolian territory. After holding his hands in the air for ten minutes, the traveler discovered that the Mongols could speak perfect Russian. With the Mongol escort he was forced to return about two miles where they found a Mongol "yourt" or tent and a Mongolian official, also wearing the Soviet uniform. Getting in the car, the Mongol directed him to drive to another place about 30 miles distant where there was a Mongolian customs station and where there was a thorough examination of passport and other credentials, also by G. P. U. police. No further trouble was experienced aside from a large herd of antelope which obstructed the way in the vicinity of Urga. He insisted that the antelope had a fondness for leaping over the radiator of the car. The road from Kalgan to Urga was in good condition, there being a constant string of trucks, some of them carrying 2½ tons of freight and eight passengers. This particular traveler reached Urga on Oct. 10, the trip from Kalgan having taken only five days.

⁂

Soviet influence is much in evidence at Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia. For example the city is connected with Soviet territory by an excellent motor-road, it being possible to drive a car directly through to Verkne-Udinsk on the Trans-Siberian to the east of Lake Baikal. However, on this particular trip this was impossible because the rivers were full of floating ice. He therefore traveled by car to Altan-Bulak, a distance of 235 miles and then took a Soviet airplane the remainder of the distance, some 180 miles, to Verkne-Udinsk, where he caught the Trans-Siberian express and was back in Manchuria in short order.

⁂

According to the account, Outer Mongolia is known as an "Independent Mongolian Republic," but actually it is governed directly from Moscow. Every Mongolian official has a Soviet adviser or "instructor," and the entire country is governed on Soviet lines. The Mongolian administration consists of a Prime Minister and a cabinet of eight ministers. While Outer Mongolia is bounded by Chinese and Russian territory, it is difficult to discover where Mongolian territory stops and Soviet territory begins. The population is about 650,000, some 200,000 of them being Lama priests. The birth-rate is low and the population is dwindling. The Mongolians are nomadic cattle-raisers and have no fixed place of abode except in the Urga district which supports about half the population of the entire area. In the northern section there are a considerable number of Chinese farmers who raise some wheat, oats, barley and vegetables, the cultivated surface comprising about 60,000 acres. Originally all trade in Mongolia was in the hands of the Chinese, but with the coming of the Red Russians the Chinese practically all were driven out and the trade taken over by the official Soviet State Trading Organizations, of which there are three chief ones known as "Mongol-Transport," "Mongolian Central Cooperative," and "Stormong," the last-named meaning "Soviet Trade for Mongolia." These three organizations control the whole trade of the country excepting a small smuggling business along the Sino-Mongolian border. Mongolian exports consisting of furs, wool, sausage casings, skins and cattle, amounting to about G.$30,000,000 a year, practically all going out through Soviet territory. Previously it went into China and to the outside world through Tientsin. Imports, said to amount to approximately G.$60,000,000 a year, consist of tea, tobacco, spirituous liquors, cot-

ton-goods and motor cars. Everything must come through Soviet territory. The entire wealth of the country is centered at Urga and is entirely controlled by the Soviet administration. There is only one bank, the so-called "Bank of the Mongolian Republic," which is "controlled" by the Mongolian Ministry of Finance, but is actually managed by Soviet Russians appointed from Moscow. The unit of currency is the Mongolian "Tugrig" the exchange value of which is fixed by the Soviet Government at 48⅓ gold cents. The Soviet administration will permit neither mail nor radio communication directly between Mongolia or China. Any mail addressed to Urga from China must be routed via Soviet Russia and is transported from Verkne-Udinsk to Urga by motor car. There is also a regular air-mail service along the same route. Between 1927-1928 the Soviet Government took complete charge of all motor-transport in Mongolia and between Mongolia and the outside world, the control being exercised through "Mongol-Transport," and "Moncencoop." The Russians also inaugurated in Mongolia a so-called "Mongolian-Five-Year-Plan," similar to the famed five-year industrialization plan in Soviet Russia. There were 181 motor cars and trucks imported into Mongolia in 1929 and 1930, of which number 94 were of American makes and 87 of European makes. The Russians have set up a motor-transport committee in Urga, composed of officials and chauffers, which has almost supreme power in designating the makes of cars to be imported. They plan to purchase some 300 cars and trucks in the present year. The man responsible for the foregoing information emphasized that any literature dealing with motor cars must be in the Russian language "as it is the only language intelligible to those having control of purchases."

***

Although having no connection with the foregoing article, there was a dispatch from Moscow circulated to the local Shanghai newspapers on Jan. 22 by the Transocean-Kuomin service, which was of considerable significance. The dispatch stated that the so-called Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party recently had held a conference at Urga and at the close of the conference had sent a letter to the Russian Communist Party Headquarters at Moscow reading as follows: "The future development of Mongolia is impossible without support and help from the Soviet Union and our Party once again pledges itself to continue the work of developing the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia." The letter also allegedly declared that the Mongolians were deeply impressed by the Soviet "Five-Year Industrialization Plan" which was having an important effect in Mongolia "which is tied to the Soviet Union by feelings of brotherly friendship."

"Not a Dollar Until the Defaulted Debts are Paid!"

THE above heading represents substantially a recent statement by an internationally known American financier, made in reply to an inquiry regarding the prospects for an American loan to China. The statement was made a few weeks ago, in fact so recently that the sentiment expressed cannot have been materially affected by recent discussions pertaining to China financing. The man who made the statement is not only concerned with American finance, but is also concerned with international financial groups which function under the League and in connection with the International Banking Consortium formed several years ago for the purpose of advancing funds to China. The statement represents the die-hard or "hard-boiled" capitalistic attitude toward China which was described by Dr. Paul Monroe in the course of his recent exposition of a plan to assist China through a readjustment of German reparations, Dr. Monroe's statement being as follows.

> "The rehabilitation of Chinese credit seems impossible under present conditions (because) the foreign bankers seem to be unwilling and would rather see China go 'red' and dissolve; leaving her to find salvation in Russia and thus precipitate a new world struggle, rather than advance funds seemingly with no more risk than they have taken in advancing immense sums to Latin America and Europe."

It should therefore be of considerable value to China's political and financial leaders to have this information, which apparently means that China will not be able to obtain foreign financing until she has adjusted on Wall Street's terms, all of the defaulted or imperfectly secured loans which previous Chinese administrations in Peking have incurred since the 1911 Revolution or even before that time. Apparently all financial discussions pertaining to China financing lead back to this starting point, if one would believe recent reports from Wall Street which have been brought back to China by a number of Americans who are sincerely desirous of doing something to help China. Also, it should be of interest to China's political leaders as well as the Chinese people generally to learn that the opposition which blocked the advancing of Red Cross funds to China for famine relief purposes, centered in this same group of Wall Street financiers. This fact was brought out in the recent report of one of the American organizations which concerns itself with political and economic questions affecting America's international relations.

If the statement by the financier quoted in the foregoing represents the general American attitude toward loans to China, it does not differ materially from the standard attitude of Wall Street on the question of advances to Russia, the only essential difference being that China enjoys the full diplomatic recognition of the American Government, which Russia does not have. The explanation for this attitude on the part of Wall Street apparently goes back to the International Banking Consortium which was formed at the Paris Peace Conference at the close of the World War. Originally conceived for the purpose of preventing international financial competition in China, the Consortium in recent years apparently has become a sort of

"money-trust" designed to block any financial advances to China until everybody in the group has obtained full and complete satisfaction for past advances which are now in default. And since the Consortium is composed of banking groups in a half-dozen foreign countries, it apparently means that China will not be able to obtain any new money until all claims are settled on the lender's terms.

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Finance has announced its intention of taking steps to liquidate China's old debts and according to official report has set aside a sum in the National Treasury for this purpose, it is therefore difficult to understand the real reason for Wall Street's refusal to consider a China loan. One is therefore led to believe that some other motive constitutes the real reason—that the real motive is involved in international financial rivalries which have had the effect of blocking independent American financing in China. It is also a fact that certain American financial interests, particularly Morgan and Company, probably have grounds for antipathy toward the so-called Nationalist or Kuomintang political group in China. An inspection of the files of the Shanghai newspapers during 1920-1921-1922 when the Consortium negotiations were being conducted by Thomas W. Lamont on behalf of the American and other banks in the group will show that considerable opposition was raised at the time by the Canton Government. Later on Canton in association with certain interests in Manchuria, raised serious objection when Morgan and Company attempted to float a loan for the Japanese Government controlled South Manchuria Railway. Allegations also have been made that Morgan's real interest in the Consortium was due to the fact that certain American financial interests closely affiliated with Morgan had purchased from European interests certain bonded obligations of the Chinese Government which were then and still are in default.

From a general standpoint Morgan and Company is more favorably disposed toward Japan than toward China, the reason being that the Morgan group has long enjoyed friendly and profitable relations with the Japanese. Also, if we would believe current reports emanating from Japanese sources the old question of an American loan to the Japanese South Manchuria Railway is again under consideration; hence this may constitute one of the reasons for the coldness of this particular group of American financiers toward any financial advances to China at the present time. It will be remembered that when the Consortium was originally formed that Mr. Lamont was finally forced to agree to the exemption of Manchuria from the scope of any possible loans advanced to China by the group.

It probably has been due to a realization of this situation that certain officials of the National Government have been attempting to interest the American Government in a direct silver loan to China, which if consummated, would take the matter out of the hands of Wall Street financial interests. The embargo on China financing in Wall Street also probably has been largely responsible for the fact that certain European financial interests closely affiliated with the League of Nations have been investigating the matter of possible loans to China. Obviously the League of Nations would not be interesting itself in a China loan if it were known that American financiers and the Consortium Group were interested in the same thing. And of recent interest, the suggestion by Dr. Paul Monroe for assisting China through a reorganization of the European war obligations, must have been motivated largely because of the refusal of Wall Street bankers to give serious consideration to the matter of China financing.

When one considers the record of American financing in respect to Europe and South America in recent years the attitude of Wall Street toward China appears highly ridiculous and prompts an inquiry into the reasons for the boycott maintained toward this country. For example the *United Press* carried a report from Washington dated Jan. 3 which stated that seventeen and a half billion dollars of American money are now invested in the governments and industrial enterprises of the rest of the world, the figures being based on a compilation of the Foreign Policy Association. The figures represented an increase of G.$1,550,056,000 or more than 5½ percent during 1930 despite the world-wide depression. When it is considered that America's foreign investments in 1914 only amounted to two and a half billion dollars, the importance of America's financial position in the present world may be realized. The report by the Foreign Policy Association showed that these American investments have been advanced to the following sections of the world, Europe, $5,607,000,000; Canada, $4,436,000,000; South Amercia, $3,013,000,000; Central America, $2,985,000,000, thus leaving $1,485,000,000 to the rest of the world, a considerable portion of which must have gone to Japan. While a considerable portion of America's investments in Europe have gone into Germany, there have been considerable advances to other so-called out-of-the-way parts of the world such as a considerable loan to Finland and, according to the report, G.$27,384,000 went into mining ventures in South Africa; G.$12,376,000 into America's insular possessions. Investments in Central America, including Cuba, Mexico and the West Indies amounted to G.$64,500,000. It therefore appears strange that China apparently has been strictly avoided as a place for American investments, excepting the recent American investments in utility corporations in the British-controlled International Settlement at Shanghai.

A further element tending to emphasize the strangeness of American financial policy toward China, is the policy in respect to Mexico. According to a *Reuter* report from New York dated Jan. 30, the financial group headed by Thomas W. Lamont had signed an agreement with the Mexican Government whereby Mexico was permitted to postpone gold payments of interest and principal on the Mexican debt for a period of two years. This action was taken on account of the decline in the value of silver which had made it impossible for Mexico to continue her gold payments. The Reuter report dealing with the terms of the Mexican debt settlement was as follows:

> Mr. Lamont stated today that the Mexican Government will pay the International Committee in

silver pesos equivalent to the payments scheduled for 1931-32, to a total of 25,500,000 United States gold dollars, including $5,000,000 previously deposited under the agreement of July, last year, which sum will be converted into silver for the purpose.

Silver will be lodged in Mexico City, in case the exchange situation within the two-year period permits of its conversion into gold and its transfer to the International Committee in New York.

The agreement of July, last year provided for extension of the period for payment of $50,000,000 debts of the government and Mexican National Railways to forty-five years, with small reduction of the principal, and a cancellation in large part of the overdue interest of about $366,000,000. New 5 percent refunding bonds were to be issued for the government direct debt, which was reduced by $7,000,000 to $267,000,000. Payments to cover sinking fund and interest on this year with $12,500,000 and were to increase by 1936 to $15,000,000, the standard payment thereafter. The new loan was to be guaranteed by a lien on customs revenues.

The railways were to be reorganised as an alternative to bankruptcy proceedings their debt being cut $14,000,000 to $225,000,000 Through renunciation of interest in the next five years $25,000,000 was to become available for improvements necessary to operating with economy. A new consolidated general mortgage issue at 5 percent was to replace existing railway bonds, and was to be payable in 45 years, with amortization beginning in 1936.

That Mexico is not the only country that is being granted liberal terms for financial reconstruction, was indicated in a further dispatch from New York on Feb. 1, also by *Reuters*, which stated that Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, who is now in Peru had advised a postponement of payments on Peru's external debt due to the revolutionary situation existing in that country. The Peruvian finance minister was quoted as declaring that he intended to fulfil all of his government's obligations, but to do so at the present time would seriously affect the nation's economic life. Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, who headed the American financial mission to China last year, has been in Peru for some time reorganizing the finances of that country.

To refer back to the question of China financing, China would seem to be faced with three propositions: To pay up her defaulted debts with accrued interest on the lender's terms; or, attempt to obtain financing from other sources than Wall Street or the Consortium; or to try to get along without foreign capital. Although the National Government has formed a commission composed of officials and bankers for the purpose of considering the defaulted debt problem, all of the public statements of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, have indicated that China has no intention, for the present at least, to attempt to obtain foreign financing. But while Mr. Soong has made no attempt to discuss financing with foreign bankers, other officials of the National Government, particularly Dr. Hu Hanming, chairman of the Legislative Yuan, have given considerable attention to the problem. In an article which appeared in *The Chinese Nation* (Shanghai) on Feb. 4, Mr. Hu discussed the whole question of the proposed silver loan in the light of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's plans for reconstruction, stating that the Government had been approached by representatives of American silver interests who had proposed an advance of a billion ounces of silver to China for reconstruction purposes. In this connection Dr. Hu said, "With a large stock of foreign surplus silver in the national treasury, the Government can revive trade in the interior, stabilize the money market, improve the currency system, and provide ample reserve for note-issue. Although the dumping of silver seems inevitable under present conditions, its evil effects on this country, could largely be avoided by such a loan."

Should the plan for a direct American silver loan fail to materialize, then China will be back at the starting point: Either accept Wall Street's terms for refunding the defaulted international debt or doing without foreign money. There is of course, the matter of a loan from the League of Nations, but since the League has no funds of its own and would have to obtain the money from European interests affiliated with the League, there is little likelihood of any early development from that source. The United States Government is not a member of the League and while American financial interests have cooperated with the League in European financing, there apparently is little prospect of American cooperation in any financing by the League of Nations in respect to China. In regard to the matter of accepting Wall Street's terms for refunding the old debts in order to obtain new financing, China would be faced with the problem of deciding whether it would be worth the price. In making this decision, China would have to take into consideration certain political factors which have up to the present opposed repayment of certain of the loans which were negotiated by the old Peking Government, particularly the Nishihara loans which, strictly speaking were not loans, but merely subsidies advanced by the Japanese to the reactionary Anfu clique of militarists who were for a period in control of the Peking Governmnt. In other words, China will have to decide whether it would be better to "swallow" these loans or try to get along without foreign financing.

As stated in earlier discussions of this question in previous issues of *The Review*, the present period has been fruitful of suggestions for China financing, the latest being a plan submitted to the National Government by Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, New York. Dr. Monroe is now in China for the purpose of arranging the final details for the return to China of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity, the sum amounting to approximately G.$20,000,000, which must be used for educational purposes. Prior to his departure from the United States Dr. Monroe formulated a plan for assisting China financially through a readjustment of the European war debts, his plan being as follows,

"1. That unless something constructive is done soon, China will dissolve into a mass of Communistic excesses, possessing none of the constructive elements that exist in the Russian situation.

"2. The one thing that wlil prevent this now is a strong central government, with some constructive programme.

"3. This is not possible, unless the militaristic factions can be eliminated and their armies demobilized.

"4. This is impossible and at the same time avoid the increase of banditry and Communism, unless the demobilized soldiers can be given something to do.

"5. This is impossible, unless some of the large public works employing tens of thousands of men are undertaken. Such enterprises as great railway lines,

(*Continued on page 378*)

The Racial Movement in the Far East

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭威

THE Year 1929-1930 has certainly been the most significant as well the most tragic period in the history of the Far East. It is significant in that it has witnessed the total awakening of the small, weak and oppressed races in the Far East to the realization that they should fight for racial freedom and equality. It is tragic in that it has been the most bloody event since the origin of the movement.

The people of the Far East have the longest history of all. But due to their conservatism, indifference to scientific development, ignorance of the political and economic changes, and failure to adapt themselves to the changing circumstances, these people have been more backward than the European and American people, as a result of which some of the advanced people have encroached upon them and some of the races have already been crushed out of existence. India was conquered by Great Britiain; Annam by France; the Philippine Islands first by Spain and then by America; Korea by Japan, etc. Thus the glory of the Eastern people has been lost.

Japan has been the first Asiatic nation to become conscious of the racial self-determination. But the rise of Japan did not prove to be a blessing to the other Asiatic people, because Japan, instead of helping the other Asiatic people to struggle for freedom from the control of the White people at once became imperialistic itself and imposed its will upon other Asiatic people, conquering them just in the same way as the white people did. Thus the history of the Far Eastern people is full of defeats and humiliation!

The twentieth century marked the begining of the racial movement in the Far East. The year 1929-1930, especially, has witnessed the bitterest racial movements; the following being a brief sumary of same:

Korean Anti-Japanese Movement

Korea, formerly a dependency of China proper, was formally annexed by Japan in 1910. During these twenty years, under the Japanese rule, numerous Koreans were killed because they took part in the revolutionary movement. In 1919, the Koreans, inspired by the Principles of Racial Self-Determination of the late President Wilson, started another anti-Japanese movement. But the movement only resulted in further massacre of Koreans. In 1929, when the student movement was started in Korea, it was quickly followed by vigorous anti-Japanese movements in various places. The battle between the Japanese police and the unarmed Koreans lasted several months. It demonstrated the heroism of the Koreans!

The immediate cause of the movement was as follows: Several Korean girl students were insulted by some of the Japanese students at a railway station. Some Koreans thereupon interfered; thus a quarral and fight ensued. The Japanese students said that the Japanese students were always right and the Koreans were always wrong. The Japanese police instead of giving a fair decision, arrested about 400 Koreans. The Anti-Japanese movement went on bitterly everywhere. It is said that about 6,000 Koreans were killed and about 17,000 were imprisoned! Indeed, the world is shocked to learn this news.

Annam Anti-French Movement

Annam, another dependency of China Proper, was formally annexed by France in 1885. It is strange to say that Annam was ceded to France after China won a battle. Since then the people of Annam have not been allowed to study the Chinese language and not allowed to study abroad, except in France. That is what is generally known as the "imperialistic method of cultural invasion" of the other people. But the assassination of the Governor in 1923 and strike in the arsenal all indicated that these oppressed people have been struggling for freedom from white rule. In February, 1929, a bitter anti-French movement was started by the Annam nationalist party, but was finally put down by force, resulting in 33 killed, 39 condemned to death, and 33 imprisoned with hard labor.

Philippine Independence

That the Philippine Islands have repeatedly demanded independence is well known. The demand is based on the ground that it is reasonable that the Philippines should be ruled by the Filipinos; that to accord independence to the Philippine Islands is in conformity with tne traditional policy of the American poeple; and that those who say that the Philippine people do not have ability to govern themselves are accused of being followers of the imperialists. Their desire for independence is earnest. But the American Government so far has repeatedly refused to grant independence on various grounds. The most interesting point for the Chinese to note is that the former Governor of the Philippine Islands said that should America withdraw from the Philippines not only would there be a great danger to the peace of the Islands but it also would cause another world war far more serious than the Great War. "It would not be possible for the Philippines to stop the immigration of the Chinese into the Islands after independence is declared", concluded the Governor. That is to say the fear of Chinese immigration is one of the reasons for the refusal to grant the Philippine people their independenee. Nothing is more absurd than this! At any rate, the Philippines have taken vigorous steps to demand independence, even threatening to take the step of boycotting American goods.

Indian Revolution

The most significant of all is the Indian Revolution. Under the leadership of Ganhdi, the long-oppressed people of the Orient at last rose up and demanded self-government. The only result of the arrest of Ganhdi on May 5 and 54,000 followers who participated in the Civil Disobedience Campaign was to extend the movement. The publication of the Simon Report, which was intended to cool down the movement, had exactly the opposite result, because the Indian people know that the British Government was only trying to deceive them, for in the report the date and details for the adoption of self-government were not mentioned. Then the Round Table Conference was called. But the Indian people declared at the outset that unless self-government is promised, no representative of the Indian Nationalist Party should participate in the Conference. Up to the time when this article is written (Jan. 30), the Indian Issue is still the subject of debate in Parliament, and the Conservatives still characterize the Round Table Conference as 'unauthorized", while Gandhi, though he has been released, declared that he still keeps his mind on the Indian Issue!

There are also other racial movements than those enumerated above. The Tribal Uprising in Formosa is one of them Dictated by the human instinct of self-perservation, these long-oppressed Asiatic people have at last awakened and are determined to wage war against the White People who, cherishing the doctrine of racial superority, have ruled them with cruelty and harshness. To employ force to oppress them for a period is possible, but to oppress them forever is not possible. The present movement should not be confused with the ordinary riots agitated by the communists, for it is a genuine racial awakening and struggle of the Asiatic people for better treatment, equality, freedom, and independence.

The Chinese Revolution—the Forerunner of All!

The Nationalist Movement in China, or as it is generally known the "People's Revolution" is certainly the forerunner of all these movements Like the French Revolution in the 18th century, the Chinese revolution sounded like a trumpet to all Asiatic people to warn them to wake up and get together to fight for racial independence. The principle of Racial Equality, embodied in his famous document known as The Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, is now the motto of the Chinese revolution. It is therefore important to study for a while Dr. Sun's principle of Racial Equality which really has had a stirring effect on the racial movement in the Far East.

Dr. Sun defined the Principle of Racial Equality as an instrumentality for the development of a country and the existence of a race. When this Principle is applied to China, it means that the Chinese people should seek for emancipation and equality of all people within China. In his will, the late leader said, "My experiences during these forty years firmly convinced me that to attain the goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on the basis of equality." So the Chinese Revolution has to undertake three tasks:

1. All the Chinese people should unite to resist the invasion of other people so as to enable the Chinese races to be free and independent in the world.

2. All the Chinese people should strive and work together for the common interest and equality of all races within China Proper.

(Continued on page 372)

"Maskee" Brophy Meets with Many Difficulties Trying to Fly to Manila

When Glenn Warren ("Maskee") Brophy, manager of the Aviation Division of The L. E. Gale Co. left Shanghai at 8:10 o'clock Friday morning, January 23, in his tiny Waco, Model F airplane, powered with a Warner 125 h. p. motor, on a projected trail-blazing air mail route from Shanghai to Manila, he bumped into one difficulty after another.

After one forced landing at Chuchow, Chekiang, due to bad weather, and after being delayed by lack of proper official credentials, he continued on to Foochow. He hopped off from Foochow headed for Canton at 7:15 a. m. on Monday, January 26. It was then that his real troubles began. He ran into a heavy fog about 40 minutes out of Foochow. When Brophy returned to Foochow with the American Consul and a Chinese military escort January 30 minus his plane, he reported that shortly after leaving Foochow on Monday of last week he climbed to an altitude of 12,000 feet. There was a heavy sleet, and the snow, which formed on the wings, caused the plane to fall about 8,000 feet. Owing to the weight, he was forced to land. He landed on a sand beach but, in doing so, the steel propeller of the plane was bent. Brophy then walked 20 miles to Diong Loh and returned to Foochow by launch.

"Maskee" Brophy prevailed upon one of the Chinese to lead him to the nearby village of Hungshsia, where the Christian pastor directed him to Changlohsien. Here he spent the night with Rev. D. H. Topping of the American Board Missions. A guard was sent back to protect the ship from vandalism.

The next day the propeller was removed as it had been bent in the crash It was taken to Mamoi, where it was straightened by the Navy Department.

From left to right; Harrison Forman, Aeronautical Engineer and Pilot, the L. E. Gale Company; Glenn Warren Brophy, Manager of the Aviation Division; Lloyd E. Gale, President of the L. E. Gale Company.

Brophy told the story somewhat as follows: "Visibility was rotten; and cold as all—! Grabbed me some altitude and climbed to 12,000 feet, trying to get above the fog, promptly collected about six inches of ice on my wings; the added weight and formation of which destroyed the aerodynamical principle of their lifting properties, and I dove, oh! I should say about 8,000 feet, out o'control. Recovered, and luckily spotted a stretch of beach below me through a rift in the clouds; so I decided to sit down! The natives crowded around me and it looked for a while as if they were going to tear me and my Phoenix to pieces! I thought it happened only in the movies!"

At the completion of his tale, "Maskee" Brophy suddenly bethought himself of the necessity of telegraphing his whereabouts to Shanghai. The following is the radio he sent: "Forced to land 40 miles south Foochow due to ice forming on wings and bad weather, bent propeller in landing, 3 days making repairs, expect to leave for Manila Saturday, stop, advise Summers (Manager, Hongkong office of The L. E. Gale Co.) to take charge of delivery and collection of six Wacos for Canton Government. Brophy".

Brophy is stated by his comrades to be not only an excellent flyer, mechanic, and aeronautical engineer, with a colorful aviation background, ranging the length and breadth of the United States, Mexico, and Central America, but is also an exceptional executive, as evidenced by the fact that, despite the distracting excitements, adventures, and concerns surrounding his trip, he did not lose sight of the business exigencies of the moment!

Brophy was able to effect other temporary repairs to his plane and flew the machine back to Foochow, landing there at 1 p. m. February 2. He expected to be able to resume his journey to Canton in the same machine several days later, after making still further repairs at Foochow.

Minister Johnson Listed in *Nation's* 1930 "Roll of Honor"

Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China, received the distinction of having his name listed in the "Roll of Honor" for meritorious accomplishment in 1930, by *The Nation*, well-known American liberal magazine published in New York. Mr. Johnson's citation was to the following effect,

> Nelson Trusler Johnson, whose appointment as American Minister to China brought to the Far East an American diplomatic representative whose diplomacy is not only thoroughly honest and sound, but is based on a rare understanding of the people of the Orient.

Other well-known names appearing in the list are John Bassett Moore, Senator George William Norris of Nebraska, William Henry Langdon, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Abraham Flexner, and the aviator, Frank Monroe Hawks. The *Nation's* "Roll of Honor" also included citations for distinctive work in Journalism, Drama, Architecture and Literature.

Annual Carnival at Manila Has No Exhibits from China or Japan

The annual Philippine Carnival was opened at Manila January 31. There were no exhibits from Japan and China this year, owing to the general economic depression. The Philippine carnival was organized 23 years ago under the influence of W. Cameron Forbes, then Governor-General and now American Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Forbes is due in Manila February 9 during the midst of the carnival.

Premier Snowden Not to Take Action as Regards Silver

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, told the House of Commons January 29 that he was unaware of any practicable proposals for the rehabilitation of the value of silver having been suggested so far. He was not of the opinion that any useful purpose could be served by approaching the French and United States Governments with a view to taking joint action regarding silver.

Opium Committee in Session at Geneva

Sir John Campbell, the delegate representing India told the Opium Committee of the League of Nations in session at Geneva, January 27 that large quantities of cocaine, with Japanese marks and labels, had been seized in India. This cocaine, he said, was intended for illegal traffic Sir John Campbell added that immense stocks of cocaine had recently been available for export from Japan, where, he said, 4,974 kilograms remained unaccounted for over the period between 1923 and 1929. The Japanese Government he declared, was bound by international obligations to suppress these activitities, but despite the seizures and the information given by the Japanese Government, no tangible results had been obtained.

Dr. Sato admitted that control in Japan was slightly defective, but said that his Government was anxious to remedy the situation. He promised that he would later give figures different from those quoted by Sir John Campbell.

Egypt Degraded by Opium from Turkey

In the discussions before the Opium Committee Russell Pasha stated that Egypt was "rotten with dope" derived from Turkey. M. Vasconcellos, Chairman of the Committee, expressed the hope that the Turkish Government would do its utmost to control the illicit traffic in Constantinople. The absence of the Turkish representatives during the hearing of revelations about three factories in Constantinople which are supplying heroin to Egypt was the subject of much comment and some remarks concerning "diplomatic illness" were heard. The Opium Committee agreed to the request of the Turkish delegate to adjourn consideration of important seizures of drugs of Turkish origin in Marseilles and New York pending the receipt of information from Angora.

At a meeting of the opium committee of the League. January 29 Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) rebutted an insinuation by the National anti-Opium Association of China regarding a house in the British concession at Tientsin which contained a plant for the extraction of heroin from floor polish sent from France. Sir Malcolm emphasized that the plant was discovered by the British Municipal police, while the Chinese Maritime Customs were responsible for admitting the materials.

Woo Kai-seng (China) appreciated the prompt and effective British action. He added that the existence of foreign concessions led to delays and difficulties.

The chairman of the Opium Board stressed the unsatisfactory state of the law in China regarding procedure and penalties for illicit traffic.

At a meeting of the Committee January 31 Sir Malcolm Delevinge made a further speech in which he summed up the present position regarding illicit drug traffic. He regretted the slow progress being made on the legislative side of the problem and the still slower progress regarding the introduction of adequate administration. The Japanese system of control, he said called for certain observations. Fuller information was now coming from China and this was a very valuable and very satisfactory development. Attention, he said, should be directed to the chartering of vessels for illicit traffic by persons enjoying diplomatic immunity. He also suggested the compilation of an international black list of guilty or suspect firms engaged in illicit traffic.

Mr. Sato (Japan) hoped the new regulations of Japan would prove effective.

Mr. Woo Kai-seng (China) thanked Sir Malcolm for his remarks about China. He emphasized that China had given clear evidence of a desire to co-operate in the suppression of illicit traffic.

How China Is Sacrificed to the Greed of Narcotic Manufacturers

A slashing attack upon a system that permitted "the prosperity of a great country (China) to be sacrificed to the interests of a few manufacturers" was made at Geneva February 2 by Mr. Lyall, the chairman of the permanent opium board of the League of Nation. Addressing the opium committee, he cited the figures of opium imported into China from Europe. including six tons of morphine, and declared that while illicit traffic continued on its present scale China not unreasonably distrusted the attitude and intentions of the manufacturing countries. The committee unanimously passed a recommendation affirming the desirability of withdrawing licnses from firms implicated in illicit traffic.

Bonfire at Tsingtao of Seized Narcotics

Over 1,000 ounces of narcotic drugs and 115,000 pieces of counterfeit bank notes which had been confiscated by the Kiaochow Customs, were publicly burned at Tsingtao January 25. The bonfire was supervised by representatives from the various Party, judicial, civil and military organs.

163 Chinese Opium Addicts Arrested in American City

A total of 163 Chinese were rounded up at Newark, New Jersey, in raids on 16 opium dens February 2. The police were trying to capture the leader of a drugring who was known to have arrived from San Francisco. The leader was not caught, but $5,000 worth of drugs were seized and the dens smashed up.

Finds of Rare Porcelain and Ancient Cannon

A recent *Kuo Wen* message from Hangchow stated that upwards of thirty porcelain pieces believed to have been made by the famous Wu Sung Kiln of the Sung Dynasty has been unearthed there through excavations carried out, under the auspices of the West Lake Museum, near the Fengwang Mountain. The place where these valuable pieces were unearthed was, according to archeological experts, the site of a palace of Emperor Kao Tsung of the Sung Dynasty, (about 1130 A. D.).

Seventy pieces of ancient iron cannon, on which are engraved the names of two famous generals in the Ming and Ching Dynasties, were unearthed by the Peiping Municipal Bureau of Public Works, when excavating land for the building of roads, recently. The cannon have been forwarded to the Peiping Municipal Research Committee for Historic Relics for public exhibition.

Chinese Directors Appointed for Foreign Cable Offices

Appointments have been announced from Nanking of Directors in connection with the new relationship of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies with the Chinese Telegraph Administration. Pan Cheng-chiung has been made Director of the Great Northern Cable Dispatching and Receiving Office of the International Communications Bureau; Chen Wen-te, Director of the Eastern Extension Cable Dispatching and Receiving Office; and Sun Shih-chen, Director of the Commercial Pacific Cable Dispatching and Receiving Office.

A recent *Rengo* dispatch from Tsingtao stated that preparations for the eventual transfer of the control of the Japanese Telegraph Adminstration to the Chinese authorities in accordance with the newly signed Cable Agreement are being carried on upon instructions from Tokyo. According to the new arragement, only three of the existing ten Japanese officials are to remain as advisers in the Tsingtao Cable Administration Office, which will shortly be handed over to the Chinese.

Gold Bar Speculation to be Controlled

The Central Political Council at Nanking has passed a set of measures to regulate gold bar speculation. The following are the principal provisions: Brokers shall henceforth be strictly prohibited from buying or selling on behalf of parties who are not *bona fide* exporters or dealers in foreign exchange; brokers found guilty of violating the preceding stipulation are to be deprived of their business license and severely punished by the Ministry; the "margin" money to be deposited by the buyer and seller shall not be less than 10 per cent of the amount mutually agreed upon; directors as well as other staff members of the Exchanges are prohibited from engaging in Gold Bar transactions in collusion with the brokers.

Soviet Russia Reports Improved Business During 1930

The Soviet Union has issued trade statistics for 1930, details of which are contained in a recent *Trans-Ocean* dispatch from Moscow. The foreign trade of the Soviet Union amounted to over 2,000,000,000 rubles as against 1,700,000,000 rubles in 1929. Exports amounted to just over 1,000 millions as against 877 millions in the preceding year, while imports also rose from 836 to 1,067 million rubles. Far ahead amongst the Soviet Union's customers stands Germany with nearly 400 million rubles worth of imports from Russia, followed by Great Britain with 236, the United States with 191 and Persia with 137million rubles.

More Police, Less Gambling Wanted in French Concession

BY HU YUNG HWA

THE growth of the French Concession has kept step with the development of Shanghai commerce. This region, which in the past many people hesitated to choose as their domicile, is now becoming just as crowded as the International Settlement, thanks to efforts which the French Municipal Authorities have been making, from time to time, to improve the living conditions. However, there remain a few matters which require attention.

The French Concession is so large in area that, irrespective of the efficiency and capability of the police force, and no matter now extensive and perfect are the precautionary steps taken, in remote places, where the stationing of a special policeman is financially impossible, terrorism prevails towards evening, particularly during Winter, and as a result it is dangerous to walk about. Should urgent business require one to proceed singly along the silent outlying streets one will be subjected to the risk of being completely despoiled by ruffians flourishing pistols or other weapons—an act colloquially characterized as "slaughtering of swine."

The practice of the Police Station towards street patrol is to put as many policemen as praticable in the busy throughfares, while in the more remote streets, only one man is stationed to look after several streets, thus leaving all of them practically without police protection. Therefore, in case of an incident, a cry for help will not be of any material use.

The writer last year saw several cases of hold-ups, one of which was committed in broad daylight. The victim of the latter case was a woman who, while walking on the sidewalk of Avenue Edward VII, was seized and dragged into a nearby lane by two desperadoes who stripped her of all she had. Complaint to the policeman on duty concerning the outrage was of no avail, and the case was automatically dropped without any action being taken.

Laxness of the Police

The writer doubts very much as to whether the existence of this unfortunate situation is due to the Police Authorities' lack of reasonable means of relief, or to their being kept in absolute darkness by the responsible parties concerned, desiring to evade punishment on account of their failure in dealing with the situation. At any rate, it would appear to be the best policy, instead of taking drastic action after the crime has been committed to adopt the simple preventive measure of maintaining strong and efficient police protection also in deserted streets as this would certainly minimize crimes, facilitate travellers to a considerable extent, and not involve the French Municipal Council in an expenditure greater than its budget would allow.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the French Concession is conspicuous for the number of houses of gambling and houses of clandestine prostitution which it harbors, all of which are not only resorts for highway robbers, kidnappers and all other conspiring gangs or elements dangerous to society, but places where thousands of young men, both Chinese and foreign, have been ruined. Of all the gambling houses referred to above, the Grey-Hound Races and the Hai Alai are the most notorious. Many shops have gone into bankruptcy and many people have ended their lives by drowning themselves in the Whangpoo or by committing suicide in other ways because of losses suffered in these public gambling houses. This can easily be verified from the records published monthly by the Police; but, in spite of the manifest evil they produce, instead of being suppressed, wholehearted support by the Municipal Authorities has been given to encourage their development. Apparantly the elaborate contributions they make yearly to the French Municipal Council, which represent the majority portion of their revenue, helps to bring about this encouragement.

The International Settlement is to be commended for its course in deciding to prohibit dog-race gambling, and it is the writer's opinion that what has been definitely decided upon to accomplish in the International Settlement may well set an example for the French Municipal Authorities to follow, and apparently the time will soon arrive when action, similar to that taken in the International Settlement, will be demanded. Although no campaign against the abolition of Grey-Hound Races in the French Concession has been formally raised, the indignation of the people over the evil done by Grey-Hound Races to young men is so evident that once the suggestion of closing down all Grey-Hound Racing Companies and other gambling houses in the French Concession is made, the French Municipal Authorities, we do not doubt, could not but comply therewith.

Concerning the preparation for the liquidation of Grey-Hound Races in the International Settlement, the French Municipal Authorities purposely have refrained from expressing a single word. Undoubtedly this continued reticence would mean their disapproval of the scheme. It is sincerely hoped that the French Municipal Authorities will soon realize the mistake they have made in allowing all sorts of gambling houses to operate in their concession. Because of the evil that is done by these gambling institutions public indignation is rising, and unless the French authorities take the initiative themselves in closing these gambling houses they may find they will suffer through the ill-will that will be engendered against them on the part of the Chinese public.

Shanghai, January 30, 1930.

Judicial Reforms in Honan

BY MARK M. LU

With reference to judicial affairs in Honan province, the writer reported briefly in a former article. According to Meng Chao-tung, head of the Honan Provincial High Court, the following reforms in the judiciary are now in process of being carried out.

The assessors in the different hsien (districts) througout the province are charged to conduct all the lawsuits, no matter whether they are criminal or civil actions, and to direct the district governments to help them in handling judicial matters. The magistrates should recognize that as the judiciary is independent, the assessors are not their subordinates and are not allowed to interfere in judicial affairs in an improper way. The magistrates may appeal to the High Court upon the facts.

Mr. Meng Chao-tung, Commissioner of Honan Provincial High Court

Besides the petition paper fees, and the civil action fees, all miscellaneous judicial fees are announced to be abolished. In the cases of murder no fees are allowed to be charged. The general criminal cases and the civil actions should be settled within an month. As to cases of robbery and murder, only one month is allowed to elapse.

In the prison the instruments of punishment are only allowed to be used on the worst offenders. Either handcuffs or fetters may be used on them, but not both are allowed to be used on the same person at the same time.

In addition to the Provincial High Court, there is only one branch High Court in Singyangchow, southern Honan. On account of the difficulty of communications in the province, it is very inconvenient for the people to appeal to the High Court. According to Mr. Meng, a second branch High Court is going to be established at Changteh in northern Honan. With a view to carrying out judicial independence, a district court will be established in every hsien (district) during the present year. So far there are only five district courts in the province, in Chihsien, Loyang, Kweiteh, Junan, and Hsuchang. In the other districts, the magistrates are concurrently in charge of judicial affairs.

Kaifeng, January 24, 1931

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. W. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. IV

PHONETICS

B

Initial and Final Sounds

In the previous lesson we learned that each sound had been given a phonetic symbol and that these phonetic symbols are to represent the same sounds the world over. In the study of the Chinese language only those symbols will be mentioned that are of value in the study of the Chinese language, all others being discarded.

The most practical and convenient method of classifying the sounds heard in the Chinese language is into two groups, the initial sounds and the final sounds. That sound heard at the beginning of the character will be called the initial sound for it is heard first, and that sound which is heard last may be called the final sound.

In this lesson we will study the initial sounds as heard in the Mandarin speaking districts of China. You will note that there are but eighteen symbols given to represent the initial sounds. There are a few final sounds which are also heard as initial sounds but these will be referred to in a later lesson. For the time being master only these eighteen symbols and the sounds they represent. We have given you the nearest English equivalents that we are able to find for these sounds.

Initials

1. p' as the p in *Put* (Note the aspirate mark.)
2. p as the b in *Book*
3. m as the m in *Man*
4. f as the f in *Foot*
5. t' as the t in *Ten* (Note the aspirate mark.)
6. t as the d in *Did*
7. s as the s in *Song*
8. ts' as the ts in *Rats* (Note the aspirate mark.)
9. tz as the ds in *Adds*
10. ş as the sh in *Ship*
11. tş as the Ch in *Church*
12. tz as the j and g in *Judge*
13. n as the n in *soon*
14. l as the l in *Lot*
15. r as the r in *Rich* (But more rolling.)
16. k' as the k in *Kin* (Note the aspirate mark.)
17. k as the g in *Good*
18. R (Guttural) as the h in *Hit*

The initial sounds 1, 5, 7, 11, and 16 are aspirates. Further instruction on aspirates will appear in the following lesson.

Your difficulties will be on the initial sound numbers 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, and 18. These may be divided into two groups, those that are readily overcome as 2, 6, 17, and 18, and those that are more difficult as 8, 9, 11, 12. It will take several weeks and perhaps months to be able to reproduce accurately the initial sounds 8, 9, 11, and 12. But do not be discouraged as these will clear up in time.

The only difficulty in the initials 2, 6, and 17 is that you have been accustomed to use the b, d, and g instead of the p, t, and k. Remember that whenever the initial sound are aspirated, an inverted comma is placed at the upper corner immediately after the symbol; whenever the initial sound is unaspirated this aspirate mark is not used. Practise using the p, t, and k letters whenever these are unaspirated and soon you will have overcome this difficulty and tendency to use the b, d, and g, instead of p, t, and k.

The initial symbol number 18 is easily overcome. This is a capital R with a small o below it as $\overset{R}{o}$, and represents a deep guttural sound. The nearest English equivalent is h, but authorities on the Chinese language maintain that there is no h sound in the language. The sound originates further back in the throat than does the h sound. It is a guttural sound and not very difficult to make. Watch your teacher and you will readily detect the difference between an h and the sound represented by the symbol $\overset{R}{o}$.

The sounds represented by the symbols ts, tz, ts, and tz will take longer to acquire. Perhaps the most difficult one is the ts' sound. The nearest equivalent that we have found in the English language is the ts in *rats*. There must be more force, however, put on the ts than ordinarily. It is a sound that is made by storing up plenty of air in your lungs and then suddenly letting it come forth with emphasis on the final sound in *rats*.

The tz sound is easily made. If you combine d with an s, the result will be the sound represented by this symbol.

The sound represented by ts is not as difficult to produce as the sound represented by the symbol ts'. The ch in church is the nearest equivalent. The sound is used very frequently in Chinese and is emphasized more than the ch in church is. Endeavor to reproduce these accurately.

The tz sound is equivalent to the j and g sound in judge. It too, will seem a little hard at first but this difficulty will slowly disappear. There are a large number of characters having as their initial this tz sound.

4 是 16

Character No. 16 (是4)

Yes, Is, right, exact

Pronounced *sz*. The *z* as the s in leisure.

The radical 日 refers to the sun. Originally it was written ⊙ representing a picture of the sun. All circles in time became squares and the dots straight lines. The character 日 is also used for day, as the sun ruled the day. The 正 seems to be added to emphasize the exactness with which the sun moves about its daily and yearly course. Hence the idea of exactness, correctness, and definiteness.

1 些 17

Character No. 17 (些1)

Same, a Few, a Little, Several
Sign of Comparative

Pronounced se, the e as the a in pane.

The 此 meaning this or here and the radical 二 meaning two. Combining these two ideas you have the sign of plurality as this and that. Hence a few, several, same, or a little.

1 東 18

Character No. 18 (東1)

East

Pronounced tung.

The radical 日 meaning the sun, shining through the radical trees 木 as it does in the early morning hours.

1 西 19

Character No. 19 (西1)

West

Pronounced si. The i as the e in be.

This character, itself a radical, was originally a picture of a bird going to rest in its nest, or of any fowl going to roost at sunset. Hence its meaning west, or there is where the sun sets.

3 兩 20

Character No. 20 (兩3)

Two, a Pair, an Ounce

Pronounced lian, the i as the i in it, and the a as the a in father.

The radical 入 meaning to enter, or to place on a pair of scales that which is to be weighted, combined with the picture of a standing scale 帀. The idea of two, or a pair, may be gathered from the balanced scale.

Vocabulary List

21. 這是 — tze sz — This is
22. 那是 — na sz — That is
23. 這些 — tze se — These
24. 那些 — na se — Those
25. 一些 — i' se — A few, several, a little
26. 東西 — tung si — a thing, things
27. 兩個 — lian ko — two (as two articles.)
28. 一兩個 — i' lian ko — One or two
29. 一些東西 — i' se tung si — some things
30. 一些人 — i' se ren — Some men

Sentence Work

31. 這些東西是我的 — These things are mine.
32. 那些東西是他的 — Those things are his.
33. 有的東西是你的 — Some things are yours.
34. 我有兩個錢 — I have two cash.
35. 他有沒有兩個錢 — Has he two cash?
36. 這些人有錢 — These men have money.
37. 那些人沒有錢 — Those men have no money.
38. 有的人有錢 — Some men have money.
39. 有的人沒有錢 — Some men have no money.
40. 他沒有一個錢 — He hasn't a cent.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, care THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

A Brief History of the Harbin Bank-Notes

BY SOLON S. C. YANG (楊少成)

ALTHOUGH Harbin banknotes are today worth only 70 or 80% of the Shanghai silver dollar, after studying their history we find that the Harbin dollar on its first appearance was worth silver $1.30, or G. Y. 2, during the years 1919-1924. The reasons for its astonishing depreciation in value since 1924 are numerous: the lavish issue, political turmoil, speculation and the recent silver slump.

The preliminary motive of issuing the Harbin Bank-notes. — Before 1905 the Russian rouble, then called Ch'iang-ti (羌帖), was generally used in Harbin as the medium of exchange. Following the Russo-Japanese war, in which the Japanese were victorious, Japanese paper money was gradually introduced into the Three Eastern Provinces, or Manchuria as it is commonly called. During the Russian revolution in 1917 there was a lavish issue of roubles by both the Czarist regime and the new Revolutionary Government to meet their urgent needs for war purposes, thus causing the Ch'iang-ti to become worthless in 1918-1919. For a time Harbin business was reduced to a barter stage. Owing to this situation and influenced by the fact that the Bank of Chosen was then rumored to be dumping into Harbin an enormous amount of paper money, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, upon the solicitations of the local Chamber of Commerce, issued convertible notes to the amount of $300,000 in October, 1919, with the announcement of the following six points regarding the character and usage of the notes:—

1. The Bank-notes are to be recognized as legal tender to pay government taxes and to be accepted by the post office, the telegraph office and the railways;
2. The Bank-notes are legalized to have the same value as silver dollar notes, and issued in the denominations of $1, $5, and $10, with the subsidiary notes of cts. 5, 10, 20 and 50, all being acceptable in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces;
3. The standard of the Bank-notes is the same as that of the silver dollar notes prevailing in Shanghai and Tientsin;
4. 1% remittance fee will be charged on the remittances, amount unlimited, to Shanghai and Tientsin;
5. Remittance will be principally made in drafts;
6. Free conversion of the dollar notes into the subsidiary notes and vice versa is provided.

Thus for about 6 years these notes gained the public confidence, whereby their value was stabilized to such an extent that sometimes Harbin $80 might be converted into silver $100. From 1924, however, the political conditions necessitated the additional issue of the Harbin notes, hence a considerable drop in their value.

According to record, the ratio of exchange from silver dollar to Harbin dollar was 100:110 during the first half year, 1925; thenceforth in October the same year, it raised to 100: 116.90; in December, 1926 to 100: 122: in December, 1927 to 100: 136.50; and in February, 1928, reached 100: 158. Meanwhile, the exchange rate of Harbin dollar into Japanese yen fell from 100: 200 in 1905; to 100: 122 in 1925; 100: 94 in 1926; 100: 78 in 1927; 100: 73 in 1928; 100: 65 in 1929; and 100: 45 in Oct., 1930. Consequently, the commodity prices in the Harbin market have been rising year after year with the decline in the purchasing power of Harbin notes, and unless definite steps are taken to guard against Japanese imperialism in the Three Eastern Provinces no cheap goods will ever be obtained in this particular district.

The following tables serve to show how Harbin currency has been fluctuating during the last 5 or 6 years:-

I.—*Table showing the highest and the lowest rates for silver $100 when converted into Harbin notes.*

Year	*Highest rate*	*Lowest rate*
1926	22.20	7.00
1927	36.50	15.30
1928	58.00	31.20
1929	45.60	38.10
*1930	36.50	18.00

*Up to Nov. 1, 1930.

II.—*Table showing the yearly average rate of exchange between Harbin notes and Japanese yen and silver dollars during 1925-1930*

Year	*Harbin notes*	*Jap. Yen*	*Sil. Dollars*
1925	100 eq.	122. or	.88
1926	100 eq.	94. or	.89
1927	100 eq.	78. or	.81
1928	100 eq.	73. or	.72
1929	100 eq.	65. or	.71
1930 (up to Nov. 1)	100 eq.	45. or	.80

The Depreciation of Harbin Currency

According to *C. E. R. Monthly Bulletin* for May 15, 1930, the total value of the Harbin notes in circulation has been increased from $300,000 (convertible) in 1919 to approximately $40,000,000 (non-convertible) issued by the following five leading Banks in Manchuria:—

Bank	*Amount*
Bank of Manchuria:	$15,000,000
The Frontier Bank:	9,000,000
Bank of Communications:	9,000,000
Bank of China:	3,000,000
The Kwang Sing Co.:	2,500,000
Subsidiary notes issued by the above banks:	$1,000,000
Total:	$39,500,000

*The total amount is officially announced to be 37 millions.

Under the present situation, there is yet no remedy feasible for the rehabilitation of the Harbin currency. Most deplorable is the fact that parallel to the losing of confidence in Harbin notes on the part of the public is the increasing amount of the non-convertible paper money, issued by the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank, flowing into the Manchurian market. Despite various measures being taken by the local authorities to prohibit the practice of calculating the commodity prices on the basis of the Japanese gold yen, the majority still carry on their custom of quoting prices in yen, which are thought to be a stable medium of exchange in Harbin. The result has been an abnormal increase of Japanese notes in this area as shown in the following table.

III.—*Statistics of Japanese Yen Notes flowing into the Manchurian Market.*

Year	*Silver yen notes Amount in 1,000*	*Gold yen notes Amount in 1,000*
1917	5,074	—
1918	2,366	19,089
1919	2,938	57,066
1920	1,761	42,342
1921	1,057	46,775
1922	1,231	34,251
1923	1,484	39,174
1924	1,496	45,190
1925	3,088	42,190
1926	3,305	33,829
1927	5,460	43,584
*Total:	5,460,000 +	43,584,000 eq. 49,044,000

The silver yen notes are issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank while the gold yen notes are issued by the Bank of Chosen.

Harbin, December 23, 1930.

*According to the Report on the Development of Manchuria for 1907-1928 issued by S. M. R., the total amount of yen paper in Manchuria is 50 millions.

Chinese Laborers Being Deported from Japan and Mexico

The economic depression throughout the world has resulted in Chinese laborers being sent back to China from various countries. Another batch of Chinese laborers who had been deported from Japan arrived during last week, these being in addition to many previous batches sent over from Japan during the past several months. Recently a batch of 29 Chinese arrived here, having been deported from Mexico, together with upwards of a hundred others. Several of the men who were deported from Mexico have proceeded to Nanking to lodge a protest against Mexico with the Chinese Government. The Chinese newspapers state that the Central Overseas Affairs Committee has advised those deported from Mexico to await the result of negotiations between China and that country. Most of the deportees from Mexico are Cantonese.

Young China Cultivating Taste for American Coffee

(By A. Bland Calder, Assistant U. S. Commercial Attache, in Commerce Reports, November 3)

Though China is a tea-consuming rather than a coffee-drinking country, there are distinct indications that coffee drinking is on the increase, even among those Chinese who have never been abroad, but who are thrust in contact with western practices at Chinese treaty ports. While coffee is not yet an important commodity of China's import trade, the trend appears sufficiently strong to merit watching on the part of American firms and possible preparation for holding their share of that trade should it develop to substantial proportions.

Younger Generation Acquiring Western Tasts

The younger generation of Chinese, in their frequent attendance at dinner and tea dances in the ball rooms of large modern Shanghai hotels, or in the numerous cafes, are taking to foreign style dishes and beverages, including coffee, and are often accompanied by older members of the family who patronize foreign-type restaurants to an increasing extent. A considerable proportion of the Chinese who experiment with coffee drinking become readily accustomed to it and in many cases prefer it to tea. Shanghai is a sort of great show place, where well-to-do Chinese from the interior come in large numbers from to time for temporary visits, either on business or for the purpose of seeing the wonders of the modern world as developed so far in this metropolis, while there are also considerable numbers of Chinese coming from various disturbed areas in the interior for safety to reside here either temporarily or permanently. Shanghai, with its highly developed foreign concessions, is beginning to be recognized as a melting pot where east meets west, and where a constant stream of Chinese are continually coming in contact with foreign influences, customs, practices, ideas, and merchandise.

Imported Versus Domestic Brands

Prior to the sharp drop in silver exchange in the early part of 1930, imported coffees—American brands predominating—held the Shanghai market. Foreign residents of China are probably still the principal coffee consumers, followed by a certain volume of consumption by Chinese returned students, and an undoubtedly growing consumption by high-class Chinese who may have never been abroad. The Russian population at the various ports is also a consideration and price is a very material factor with them. Many of the foreigners, and practially all of the Chinese and Russians, receive their income in Chinese silver currency, and the virtual doubling of prices, occasioned by present low silver values, is a distinct factor in the purchases of Shanghai housewives, who are gradually turning to the use of locally roasted coffee being put out by two or three firms in Shanghai and selling at 50 to 75 per cent of the prices charged for the American brands hitherto receiving most of the Chinese business.

Some of the locally produced brands retail at around 36, 40, 46, and 49 cents a pound. One imported raw coffee, roasted locally and retailed in bulk, sells for as low as 25 cents a pound (United States currency). These local brands are being featured in window displays and are obtainable from the numerous grocery or provision stores throughout Shanghai, as well as direct from the establishments where produced. Some quantities are shipped to other Chinese port cities.

Though it is to be expected that coffee drinkers who can afford to do so will stick to the brands to which they are accustomed, it is practically certain that clubs, cafes, restaurants, and hotels will use the cheaper brands and that many householders will switch to local brands obtainable at a distinct saving.

The popular American brands of coffee are now selling at retail in Shanghai at prices ranging from 58.8 cents to 68.6 cents a pound. A new brand just being introduced is selling at 54.6 cents.

It is possible that American houses now selling these brands to the Cninese market might consider it worth while to put a cheaper roasted-ground blend of coffee under a special brand for sale in far eastern countries generally, with the idea of competing with locally produced brands. This move might result in holding and increasing trade which may otherwise be lost. A calculation of initial cost ready for shipment from the United States would have to include 17½ per cent advalorem, China's import duty as well as distribution cost through wholesale and retail dealers at China ports.

Imports of Coffee

The volume of American coffee sales to China and total imports from all sources in recent years follow:

Imports of coffee into China

(Pounds)

Country of origin	1926	1927	1928	1929
Hong Kong	19,719	64,756	41,114	33,541
S'pore,StraitsSettlements	103,481	128,352	132,668	123,682
Netherland East Indies	110,122	130,779	161,061	200,153
Great Britain	85,463	123,628	34,941	11,786
Germany	15,660	13,633	21,596	12,995
France	56,134	41,519	84,051	64,565
Japan, including Formosa	25,786	49,194	36,455	26,924
U. S., including Hawaii	110,344	141,333	125,682	123,612
Other countries	23,703	47,751	22,354	13,047
Total direct gross import	550,412	740,945	659,922	610,310
Less exports	12,216	3,944	5,574	4,847
Net imports	538,196	737,001	654,348	605,463

United States Supplies One-fifth of Imports—Other Sources

Imports of American coffee into China represent one-fifth of the receipts from all sources, the exact percentages in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, being 20.0, 19.1, 19.0, and 20.3, respectively.

As the import figures regresent a certain volume of imports to Chinese ports through Hong Kong, the percentages from original American source would show a higher volume if Hong Kong figures could be split up. The figures include coffee in the raw state as well as roasted, ground, and in tins. Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine what proportion represents coffee ready for use and what quantities consisted of coffee beans unroasted.

Other principal sources of supply as shown by Chinese customs returns are Netherlands Indies, Singapore, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Germany, The receipts from Java and Singapore are undoubtedly raw coffee. Curiously enough, almost no South American or Central American sources are shown in Chinese trade returns—which which would seem to indicate that coffee from those passes almost entirely through American, Europan, Japanese hands in reaching China. The figures for four years shown above give only one item of 500 catties (667 pounds) imported from South America direct in the year 1928.

Imports of coffee into Shanghai amounted to 498,530 pounds in 1927. 436,232 pounds in 1928 and 396,568 pounds in 1929. These figures reveal a decrease; receipts for the first half of 1930, however, increased by over 50 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1929, and by over 100 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1928.

Japanese Baron Says Business Depression Has Not Reached Bottom

In the course of a recent speech on the worldwide business depression, Baron Seinosuke Goh, a prominent businessman of Tokyo, declared that the depression had not yet reached the bottom. "The conclusion reached by European and American experts," he said, "is that although we have not yet touched the bottom the fall will probaly be rather small from now on. In the United States, the view is general that the depression will continue up to the end of the first half of this year. By that time, however, things will settle down and show a tendency of revival. Yet this revival will not progress rapidly. Europe regards the revival in the United States as the perequisite for their own come-back. In Japan this relation is closer.

British Landowners at Hankow Must Take Up Chinese Deeds

The Bureau of the ex-British Concession at Hankow (now known as S. A. D. No. 3) issued an announcement January 24 that during the period between February 2 and March 31 of this year lot holders must exchange their Crown leases for Chinese Government deeds. Provision is made for a reasonable extension, but the necessity for such extension must be stated in the application. Chinese lotholders will send their applications to the Muncipal Bureau and British lotholders will apply through the British Consulate.

China: A Plea for Goodwill

BY W. E. LEVESON*

IN considering the probable results of abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, writers and speakers customarily address themselves to the subject of the effects upon personal liberty and the administration of criminal law. It may not be amiss therefore to examine the question from the standpoint of *civil* law, and the probable effect upon British trade. There is to be said, at the outset, that the prevailing foreign estimate of the probity of Chinese magistrates and courts of law is so low that it has been the practice of British traders, firms, public companies, banks, as well as private individuals, to avoid, almost to dispense with civil litigation before a Chinese magistrate. Ultimate recourse to law for the settlement of a dispute is not, nor ever has been, at the base of commercial dealings with the Chinese. This distrust of their own courts is also shared by the Chinese commercial classes. To it is due the growth of the elaborate system of guarantee which prevails. Sponsorship for an individual, endorsement of a contract, surety for a deal of any kind, by trusted outsiders of means or credit, are indispensable parts of purely Chinese as well as Sino-foreign commercial transactions. The system does not take the place of law, but it effectually minimizes the number of cases where legal action would be involved.

In the heyday of foreign ascendancy in the Shanghai Mixed Court, when the Foreign Assessor was virtually the Judge and the Chinese Magistrate little more than a subscribing colleague, there was a marked increase in the number of Chinese civil suits, a fact which illustrated Chinese reaction to fair and just administration. With the resumption of purely Chinese jurisdiction this growing trust noticeably disappeared. Were a questionnaire addressed to leading British firms doing business in China as to the number of civil suits against Chinese in which they have appeared during the last twenty-five years, whether as plaintiffs or defendants, it would probably be found that the total number of cases is insignificant, and that the total amount involved would not be appreciable when considered in relation to British trade as a whole. The question then arises, would the number of suits against foreigners increase when jurisdiction is transferred to Chinese Courts, and, assuming that there would be an increase, what would be the effect? The answer must depend upon the competence of the new Courts.

The hopes entertained after the Washington Conference that the Chinese Government would be able to reform its judicial system and bring it into accord with that of Western nations have not been fulfilled. Nevertheless, in spite of the continuous state of turmoil in which the country remains, and in spite of the drain upon the national finances due to ceaseless quasi-military operations, some progress has been made. The work of codification of the law is virtually completed, and the number of lawyers qualified by modern standards is ever increasing. When therefore a settled form of government is attained, the framework of a judicial system is in sight. There remains the formation of a body of judges.

The Chinese Renaissance

It is frequently held that venality and nepotism are so deepseated in the Chinese race as to render the conception of the judicial mind unachievable. Furthermore, it is maintained that dependence upon political support and liability to political interference must continue to prevent the formation of an independent judiciary. A growing body of western opinion meets these views with profound dissent. The Chinese Renaissance, that dream of a handful of reformers at the end of the last century, has arrived "in our time." In language, literature, and educational method, in race consciousness and diplomatic relations, in applied science and domestic amenities, and in countless other phases of national life, there is evidence of a restless striving after better things which it is sheer folly to ignore. No taunt as to high-brow electicism, or prating of the leopard and his spots, can stand against that overwhelming mass of evidence which is furnished from every city and province of China. It is improbable that Law Reform will lag behind. The Chinese have both the ability and the industry to become sound lawyers, and it is but a short step from the appreciation of sound law to its practice.

The question which confronts us is thus what, if anything, can we do as a friendly neighbor to assist in the formation of a body of competent Chinese judges. A latter-day Rhodes might endow ten post-graduate law studentships at each of the Inns of Court. Such an endowment might be made a charge upon the returned Boxer indemnity. But, with all respect to the majestic traditions of our Supreme Court of Judicature, I could wish for China swifter efficiency and more continuous application to business than is to be found in the leisurely pomp of our law sittings and circuits. It would appear that neither at the Inner Temple, nor at Sheffield and Leeds, nor at the University of Hongkong, can we do more than widen the field from which Chinese judges are to be selected. Just judges are not produced by the mere study of law; they are the fruits of the appreciation of the philosophic truth that, alike in autocracies and democracies, a state can only thrive if its basis is justice. Behind China's ancient oriental civilisation is a background of philosophic tradition, and it would therefore seem that she will breed judges as well without as with foreign assistance.

We then can do nothing? Assuredly that is not so. For a country with a percentage of illiterates lately estimated as having advanced from two to five, very much can be done. We can, in the first place, offer a welcome to her students in every one of our schools and universities. It is true that there are some few hundreds of Chinese students scattered throughout Great Britain, but their numbers might easily be doubled or trebled under capable organization. There is scope for a central institution, with the combined attributes of an information bureau and a hostel where Chinese students could obtain guidance as to their course of study. By this means touch would be maintained between the educational authorities in China, and such English and Scottish colleges as would be ready to receive Chinese students in greatly increased numbers. We can also do much to extend and develop the teaching of western learning in and around the open ports in China.

The Need of Primary Schools

Primary schools, on the lines of those already established in Shanghai, are perhaps China's greatest need, for her supply of technically trained men is apt to become greater annually than she is able to absorb. But it is far from my purpose to prescribe how best our effort to asssist in Chinese education may be made. The work was well and thoroughly done by the Advisory Committee appointed under the China Indemnity (Application) Act of 1925. And to the question "What Can We Do?" the two hundred closely-reasoned pages of that Report furnish an ample and adequate answer.

To revert to my main theme, the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction, I suggest that our interests and trade in China have not suffered in the past in any appreciable measure from the lack of proper civil courts, and that they may even have gained by the compensating tendency for disputes to be settled by arbitration. In the future, although the spirit of mutual accommodation may not prevail to anything like the same extent yet during the period in which law reform is in progress, however protracted that period may be, the volume of our trade is unlikely to be affected. We can only trade in China with the goodwill of the Chinese people. Without that goodwill our trade must inevitably suffer from the pin-pricks of interference, from the hardships of delay in procedure, and, probably, from grievous injustices. But with it, and there is every reason to think that under our present policy it is on the road to being secured, we ought to find in China the widest remaining field on the Planet for trade expansion.

care *Contemporary Review*,

London, Dec. 30, 1930.

*The writer was formerly Secretary to the Shanghai Municipal Council, having succeeded J. O. P. Bland. Mr. Leveson volunteered for service in the European war, and then accepted a position in London. He did not return to China.

New York Brokerage House Intimates that Silver Has Reached Bottom

Messrs. Kracht & Murphy, a New York bullion broker house, in a recent circular declared that enormous "bear" positions in silver had been covered and there would therefore appear to be no interest in any further decline in any quarter. Interpreting the reference to the "bear" position on behalf of *Reuter*, Messrs. Kracht and Murphy stated that their comment applied to Shanghai, Calcutta and London. They added that there was no open speculative position in New York. Messrs. Kracht and Murphy further expressed the opinion that the large speculative interests of the world now seemed ready to take a constructive attitude toward the market and "they will find on their side the Governments concerned."

Wu-Han University—Hopeful Center of Learning

BY HAN LIH WU

In an article published in the *China Critic* (August 1, 29) I lamented that the teaching profession in China shows signs of disintegration, that there are not a few teachers and professors who take their jobs as a last resort, but would rather enter politics (if there be a chance); and expressed the hope that, besides waiting for their prestige and remuneration to be increased by demands of society, they themselves should meanwhile truly live up to the standard of the noblest profession that the world knows. Since writing that, there has been little improvement observable if, indeed, the disintegration has not become more widespread. But I am happy to report of a group of men who are resolutely concentrating their efforts on building a new seat of learning in the middle section of China—a matter which, though not spectacular nor widely appreciated, has a significance which can hardly, I think, be over-estimated. It is with the hope that their efforts will be permanently successful and that their lead will be enthusiastically followed in all parts of China that I write these lines.

Peking University has its liabilities as well as its assets, and among the latter is certainly the fact that it produced quite a number of learned scholars. Naturally they were at first clustered around Peking as their base, but as their influence extended, they gradually went out to conquer the world. Some thought that their greatest service still lay in illuminating the coming generations, so they held true to their profession wherever they went. Still others thought that they could at last apply theory into practice, and so they threw off their academic gowns for political venture. But things are not ideal in China, nor in any part of the world, and so with no great loss of time, they discovered that to apply theory in practice in this country, one has at least to wait a number of years, perhaps till the hair turns gray,—and as political unrest always begets educational unrest, their work of dispensing wisdom must consequently be frequently frustrated. Above all, they found out that with their influence separated into single or small units, they could not hope to accomplish even half of what they expected, while if they should concentrate their effort, they might be able to do better and bigger things.

Thus they found Wu-Han University, which is well on the road to success and renown. I say they "found" Wu-han University in the same sense as people say Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei found Peking University. That is, Wu-Han University was actually started a number of years before these Peking men came, but how many of us will remember who were its founders and successive leaders as clearly as we will remember the real builders of the present Wu-Han University?

Chancellor Wang Shih-chian

Heading the honor roll, is undoubtedly the leading spirit of the University, its Chancellor, Wang Shih-chian. Educated abroad, he started his career as Professor of Government at Peking University. There it was he wrote his Comparative Constitution in Chinese, which is rapidly becoming a standard work in that field. With the formation of the National Government first in Canton and then in Nanking, he held successively the posts of Director of the Legislative Committee and member of the Legislative Yuan. In the latter part of the year of 1928, he was called to his present post, and retired from active political life altogether. It was of course no easy task to build a university, and it need hardly be said that it is almost an impossible task to do so single-handed. In his case, he was fortunate to have as his assistants a group of able school administrators, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Wang Hsin Kung and Pi Tsun Shi. Both had been associated with him in Peking. The former was until recently a member of the Anhwei Provincial Government Committee and Principal of Anhwei Provincial College. The latter was General-Secretary of the Judicial Yuan until he joined Wu-Han University.

Although each of the three mentioned has tried his hand at politics, it can not be said to his discredit. Records show that they tried to do their best while in Government service. They have now answered the call to educational work with great enthusiasm. But, as if purposely to provide examples of disinterested scholarliness they have called into the service men of high learning who are known to have refused appointments to high offices in the State. Among these I would like particularly to mention Cheo Keng-Sen, noted Professor of International Law and Relations. He was early appointed by President Hu Han-min to be a member of the Legislative Yuan, but a simple and direct letter of refusal was his answer, in which he said that scholarly research was his chief interest and should occupy his whole time. Such cases of refusal to calls of high office are rare even in foreign countries, and are particularly so in a country where the pomp and glory and financial reward connected with Government service are so much regarded as at present in China.

Pure scholarship is represented in all branches of learning at Wu-Han University. This does not necessarily mean that the professors there are all famous scholars. The fact is that the air of learning surrounding Wu-Han is appreciably purer and more noticeable than it is anywhere else in China. There are fewer professors who have part-time work outside. They have fewer students who pay more attention to politics, play, and society than they pay to their studies. There are almost no students' strikes, professor's walkouts, and other painful innovations of the educational world in China. Above all, they have maintained two or three University Magazines that outrank the hourly increasing magazines and periodicals in this country.

But it must be said that their work has only begun and that it is not altogether easy. First of all, the city of Hankow, in which the University is situated, has never been an educational center. It is one of the big commercial ports in the country which is not too good an asset for academic learning. Secondly, it is always hampered by lack of enough money to finance big projects for school buildings and apparatus. Yet, in spite of it all, it is hoped that they will carry on the work they have so happily begun, that they will keep concentrating their efforts, and that they will receive moral and material support and sympathy from the intelligentsia throughout the country. May the future find in Wu-Han a real center of learning and scholarship!

Failure Nat Due to Lack of Money

In conclusion, I wish to offer few remarks on Chinese universities in general. It is now almost a common cry that the Universities in China have mostly been failures. A good thing it is that people have come to recognize this. But what are the reasons behind these failures? It is of course not within the scope of this article to give an answer. Yet one thing I am sure of and that is that it is not the lack of money, as so commonly given. While this complaint is just as regards newly instituted schools, it does not hold absolutely true as regards schools of some years of standing. I am not, of course, arguing that universities in China are adequately financed. They are not, as anybody with common sense can tell you. What I have in mind is that with the money they have, they should produce better results than they do. A few data which I have gathered will perhaps show clearly what I mean. For the year 1929, the various universities and colleges in this locality spent on their respective students per capita the following different sums: Ginling College, $456; University of Nanking, $965, National Central University, $1,090, and Central Political Institute, $1,758. Rough and inexact as these comparisons are, they, nevertheless, do show that the amount of money spent by a school in China has no direct relation to the quality of its product. If you make further comparisons with data regarding American universities, you get still more startling results. In the year 1928, the University of Washington spent on each of its students $170 Gold. Certainly one can not say that because of less money spent, Washington produced poorer students than, for instance, Central University. But I do not wish to overstress this point. Conditions differ, and besides, qualities can not in the nature of the case, be quantitatively measured. Nevertheless, I do hope that school administrators will henceforth endeavor to give the most for the money expended.

Nanking, Jan. 29, 1931.

Mo Te-hui, Sino-Soviet Conference Delegate, Arrives in Nanking

Mo Te-hui, plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference, arrived in Nanking during the week from Shengyang (Mukden), accompanied by Wang Chia-chen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Moh is submitting a report to the National Government regarding his conversations in Moscow with M. Karakhan, the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and chief Russian delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference. Mr. Moh will also discuss various outstanding Sino-Soviet questions with the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, before returning to Moscow for the resumption of the Conference.

Women Workers in the Hangchow Silk Filature

BY FANG FU-AN

IN making a general survey of the factories and laborers in Hangchow, the Social Department of the Municipality of Hangchow compiled a detailed study of the conditions of the women workers in the Hangchow Silk Filature. In the following the social, economic, and various other phases of the life of these women workers are reported.

1.—Age of the women workers.—Women workers in the silk filatures are mostly young girls. Among the 89 women workers in this typical filature, the oldest are 28 years of age and the youngest 15. Girls at the age of 17 constitute 33.71% of the total number of women workers, being 30 in number. Girls at the age of 16 to 19 form 83.15% of the total number of women workers, being 74 in number. Here we see that most of the women workers are young and the average age of the girls is calculated to be 18.10. The age of the 89 women workers is indicated in the following table:

Table 1.—Distribution of the Ages of the Women Workers

Age	No. of Women workers	Percentage
15	1	1.12
16	15	16.86
17	30	33.71
18	17	19.10
19	12	13.48
20	4	4.50
21	2	2.25
22	2	2.25
23	3	3.37
24	1	1.12
25	1	1.12
26	—	—
27	—	—
28	1	1.12
—	—	—
Total	89	100

2.—Native Place of the Women Workers.—Regarding the place where women workers come from, Ningpo naturally stands out predominantly. Among the 89 women workers, 65 are natives of Han Hsien, or 73.4% of the total number of women workers. Saohsing comes next with a total of 10 girls or 11.24%.

Table 2.—Distribution of the Native Places of the Women Workers

Place	No. of women workers coming from said place	Percentage
Han Hsien	65	73.04
Saohsing	10	11.24
Chuyin	3	3.37
Shiao Shan	1	1.12
Hsinchang	2	2.25
Ningpo	1	1.12
Teh-chin	2	2.25
Yunkan	1	1.12
Tien-tai	2	2.25
Soochow	1	1.12
Hunan	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

3.—The Education of the Women Workers,— Out of the 89 women workers, there are three who have not received any kind of education. Those who had one year of schooling constitute the most of the total number. They are 43 in number or 48.31%. Ten girls had an education of two years, sixteen girls had had an education of four years and the average year of education for the women workers is calculated to be 1,921.

Table 3.—The Distribution of Years of Education for the Women Workers

Number of years of education	Number of women workers	Percentage
0	3	3.37%
1	43	48.31
2	19	21.35
3	7	7.87
4	16	17.98
5	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

4.—The Economic Condition of the Women Workers.— Usually women workers are not the sole supporters of the family. Most of the them give all or part of their earnings to subsidize the family expenses. Some of them save their earnings in case their father or brother receives a decent pay, sufficient to cover the family expenses.

(a) Monthly wages of the workers. The highest wage of the women workers is $19 per month and the lowest is $4. Twenty-one women workers receive a wage of ten dollars a month, which constitute 23.59% of the total. Sixteen women workers receive a monthly wage of twelve dollars, which constitute 17.98% of the total. According to the report of the factory, the factory provides the board and living quarters for the women workers. Other provisions, such as working suit, medical fees, and subsidy for education, are paid by the factory.

Table 4.—The Distribution of Monthly Wages of the Women Workers

Wage	Number of women workers	Percentage
$4	1	1.12
5	2	2.25
6	2	2 25
7	3	3.37
8	5	5.62
9	5	5.62
10	21	23.59
11	11	12.36
12	16	17.98
13	11	12.36
14	4	4.50
15	5	5.62
16	2	2.25
17	—	—
18	—	—
19	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

(b)—The share of the support of the families by the women workers.— In most of the families of the women workers of the Hangchow Silk Filature, the fathers or brothers are the sole supporters of the families. There are only nine women workers who have to take full responsibility in support of their families. There are another 18 women workers, who do not need to give any of their earnings for the support of the families. The remaining 71 women workers have to give from $4 to $18 for the support of their families. Among these 71 women workers, there are fifteen women workers who have to give a sum of ten dollars a month, which constitute 16.85% of the total,

Family Supporters of the Families

The Family Supporter	No. of Women Workers	Percentage
Parents	17	19.10
Father	34	38.20
Mother	11	12.36
Father and Husband	1	1.12
Father and Brother	1	1.12
Husband	11	12.36
Brother	5	5.62
One's self (the women worker)	9	10.12
Total	89	100.00

Table 6.—The Amount Spent for the Support of the Families

Amount	Number of women workers	Percentage
0	18	20.23
$4	3	3.37
5	5	5.62
6	6	6.74
7	4	4.50
8	9	10.12
9	12	13.48
10	15	16.85
11	9	10.11
12	7	7.87
18	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

(c) *The amount spent by the women workers for themselves.*—Women workers after giving part of their earnings to the support of their families, usually spent

another $1.20 as their own pocket money. There is only one woman who spent nothing as her pocket money. There are three women who spent five dollars for their pocket money, being the most among all the women workers.

Table 7.—The Amount Spent by the Women workers for Themselves per Month

Amount	Number	Percentage
0	1	1.12
$0.50	3	3.37
1.00	45	50.56
2	24	26.96
3	10	11.24
4	3	3.37
5	3	3.37
Total	89	100.00

Among the 89 women workers, fourteen of them have some saving.—There is only one woman who has a debt. The women workers who have savings are those who do not need to give any share of their earnings for the support of their families.

Table 8.—Savings and Debts of the Women Workers

Kinds	Number of women who have savings	Number of women who have debts
Those who do not spend any money for the support of their families	11	0
Those who support partially or fully the family expenses	3	1
Total	14	1

5.—The Family Condition of the Women Workers

The biggest family of the women workers is one who has a total of thirteen members in the family. The smallest is one who has no one else except herself. In 21 families, there is a membership of 3. In 20 families, there is a membership of 5. In sixteen families, there is a membership of 4. The average size of the families is 4.978. Among the 89 women workers, 18 are married. Of these, five have children. The age of the married workers varies between 18 and 28.

Table 9.—The Distribution of Persons in the Families of the Women Workers

Number of persons in a family	Number of women workers	Percentage
1	1	1.12
2	3	3.37
3	21	23.60
4	16	17.98
5	20	22.47
6	9	10.11
7	8	8.99
8	5	5.62
9	4	4.50
10	1	1.12
13	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

Table 10.—Death of Parents in the Families of the Workers

Parents still living	66 women workers	74.15%
Father living, mother dead	16	17.98
Mother living, father dead	2	2.25
Parents all dead	5	5.62
Total	89	100.00

Table 11.—Marriage and Children of the Women Workers

Age	Married workers	Number of women workers with children
18	6	0
19	3	1
20	2	2
21	1	0
22	1	1
23	2	0
24	1	0
25	1	1
28	1	0
Total	18	5

DIRECT
RADIO
NOW
SERVES
CHINA

TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION AT REASONABLE RATES IS THE BASIS OF ALL TRADE

Radio has brought to China substantial reductions in telegraph rates to foreign countries and, as it has done in many other parts of the world, it is rapidly affording more direct and faster communications.

R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

(Co-operating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

RADIOGRAMS

Via "CGRA"

The Chinese Government Radio Administration
(Ministry of Commuications)

FAST RADIOGRAM SERVICE
to and from
America, Europe, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Hawaiian Islands, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Austraiasia, etc.

Messages may be filed at the new
SHANGHAI CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE
Sassoon House or 7a The Bund
565 Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai

For full information, rates and blank forms, call, write, or telephone (No. 62680 or 10245) our office.

DEFERRED ORDINARY
URGENT NIGHTLETTERS

Radiograms for the important cities of China may also be filed at the above offices.

Accuracy—Speed—Economy—Service

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Five Aviation Bureaus to Be Established

The Ministry of Communications has submitted a proposal to the Executive Yuan for the erection of five aviation bureaus at Shanghai, Tientsin, Harbin, Hankow and Canton.

Thirty Million Dollar Extension for Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Construction of the Paokow-Ninghsia extension of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway is expected to begin this spring and be completed by the end of 1933, according to information from the Engineering Department of the Railway. The cost is estimated at $30,000,000. Completion of this Line is expected to greatly facilitate communications in the northern part of the country.

Electrical Development Project for Kwangtung

The *Canton Gazette* recently published a report regarding a proposed hydro-electrical development project for the Yung River, the purpose being to supply power for illumination and power in the chief cities of the province. The report stated that certain Canadians were interested in the scheme and had submitted a plan to the Kwangtung provincial authorities. The scheme calls for the development of a hydro-electric power plant in the Yung River, just above Yingtak. From cursory inspections which engineers have made it is estimated that the volume and force of waterflow at this particular part of the river is sufficient to generate sufficient electrical energy to supply all Kwangtung's needs not only for the present, but also for some years to follow, allowing for normal industrial expansion.

International Communications Bureau Assumes Control of Radio and Cable

The International Communications Bureau of the Ministry of Communications was formally inaugurated at Nanking on Feb. 2 and has taken over the offices in Shanghai previously occupied by the International Radio Administration in the Sassoon Building. The International Communications Bureau will have charge of the new radio stations recently completed at Shanghai and in addition will have charge of the administration of the Sino-foreign cable services in accordance with the recent agreements made with the foreign cable companies.

The Manchurian Political Committee announced on Feb. 2 that the radio and telegraphic services in the Northeastern Provinces had been merged into a so-called Northeastern Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Administration, which will have its headquarters in Mukden. It will be under the control of the Northeastern Communications Committee.

Four Chinese "Joint-Banks" To Open in Manchuria

The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee at Mukden, has granted permission for the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China and South Seas Banks, the four financial institutions being known as the "Four Joint-Banks" to open offices in Manchuria and to join the Manchurian Banking Association. The Mukden Committee stipulated, however, that the banks should not have permission to issue notes in the Northeastern provinces.

Under the auspices of Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang, the Financial Conference for North China was formally opened in Mukden on Jan. 29 before a large gathering of Government officials and representatives from the local civic organizations. The Provincial Finance Commissioners of the eight provinces in North China including Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Hopei, Jehol, Charhar, Suivuan and Shansi are all attending the conference. With the abolition of likin, discussions will be held to devise means of making up the loss of revenue for the different provinces.

Would Establish Five Navigation Bureaus

The Ministry of Communications has requested the Executive Yuan to grant permission for thes early establishment of five so-called Navigation bureaus as follows: Shanghai Bureau to control shipping in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei; Tientsin bureau to control in Hopei, Shantung and Liaoning; Harbin to control in Kirin and Heilungkiang; Hankow to control in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Szechuen; Canton bureau to have charge in Kwangtung, Kwagsi and Fukien.

In addition to the foregoing report, the *Kuomin* news agency on Jan. 28 reported that the Government has agreed in principle to the flotation of a $10 million loan as proposed by the Ministry of Communications for the development of coast and inland navigation and the rehabilitation of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. Regulations governing the issuance and security for the loan together with the amortization table will be jointly submitted by the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finance to the Legislative Yuan for consideration and approval.

Compulsory Military and Physical Training in Schools

Mindful of the fact that the development of the physique of the people contributes to the building up of a strong nation, the Inspectorate-General of Military Training has decided to enforce compulsory measures for physical education, according to a *Kuomin* report on January 20. As with the measures for the enforcement of compulsory military training, all senior high schools and above must insert into their curriculum a required course in physical culture. Students failing in this course will not not be allowed to graduate. As regards the physical training of farmers, laborers and merchants, the local authorities will be instructed to open recreation grounds for their use.

The Preparatory Committee for the 20th Year National Athletic Meet held a meeting recently and adopted two sets of Regulations governing respectively the organization and program of the Meet. It also fixed the estimate for total expenses at $1,300,000. The decisions will be submitted immediately to the National Government for approval.

Confiscation of Li Hung-chang Memorial Temple for School Use

According to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on Jan. 20 the Executive Yuan on Jan. 19 issued an order for the confiscation of the Li Hung-chang Memorial Temple at Siccawei, Shanghai, and the appropriation of the land together with the buildings thereon to the Fuhtan University for the promotion of education. The order stated that inasmuch as concrete proofs have been given establishing the fact that the Memorial Temple was constructed by the contributions of the local gentry and merchants, it is evident that the property should not be regarded as the private estate of the Li family. The estate has been leased for many years by the Fuhtan University as a campus for its middle school departments. In this connection, it was pointed out that confiscation was ordered in strict compliance with the Government's policy vis-a-vis the numerous Memorial Temples scattered throughout the country in memory of Tseng Kuo-fan, Tso Chung-tang and Li Hung-chang. In rejecting the recommendation of the Shanghai District Party Headquarters last June suggesting confiscation of such temples for educational use irrespective of their being private public property, the Executive Yuan, in a circular order to the Provincial and Municipal Governments, ruled that only those temples which were built by the public should be converted into schools while those privately-built should be left to the disposal of the lawful owners.

Railway Ministry to Buy New Engines and Cars

The Ministry of Railways announced on Jan. 22 that arrangements had been made for the early purchase of 100 new locomotives, several hundred passenger coaches and about 1,000 freight cars. Half of the money needed for the purchases will be appropriated from the returned Boxer Indemnities while the remainder will be financed through loans with local banks. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, announced that more than 100 cars belonging to the railways which had been detained by the former Kuominchun General, Shih Yu-shan, had been surrendered to the Ministry and would be shortly placed in service. The Minister stated that other rolling stock still detained by soldiers in the North would be surrendered shortly.

It was also announced on Jan. 21 that the Manchurian authorities had turned over to the Tientsin-Pukow Rail-

way Administration three locomotives and some 20 cars which had been held in Manchuria for a considerable time. The remainder of rolling stock belonging to the T. P. R. line is to be surrendered next month.

At the meeting of the Executive Yuan on Jan. 21 several important railway ordinances, namely, the draft Railway Law, Regulations governing Private Railways, Regulations governing Government Railways, and Regulations governing Railways built exclusively for private use, all submitted by the Ministry of Railways, were brought up and carefully considered. After certain revisions were made, it was decided to transmit the same to the Legislative Yuan.

Conference Scheduled for Improvement of Railway Transportation

The Ministry of Railways on Jan. 30 announced that a national conference for the purpose of improving railway transportation will be held in Nanking on March 1. Invitations have been issued to representatives of the various government ministries, commissions, provincial and municipal governments, chambers of commerce and the various railways. Among the matters to be considered is that of revising rates for through traffic with north China over both the Japanese South Manchuria line and the Soviet Trans-Siberian line. The Ministry will also give consideration to a plan for organizing a foreign tourist agency. The Ministry has asked each of the various railways to submit statements showing their indebtedness up to Dec. 31, 1930.

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Tokyo on Jan. 28 stated that a railway freight and passenger service participated in by Japanese and Soviet Russian authorities in Manchuria had reached a deadlock due to the advocacy on the part of representatives of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Ussuri Railway for a solution of the proposed freight question.

In a petition to the Executive Yuan and the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, the Ministry of Railways reported on Jan. 30 that rolling-stock belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, totalling 5 locomotives and 130 cars, are still being detained by the military commanders in Shantung, including Generals Han Fu-chu, Ma Hung-kuei and Chiang Chu-ou. It was requested that pressure may be brought to bear so that the balance of the rolling-stock may be returned to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration at the earliest date possible.

Government Defines Functions of National Reconstruction Body

A report from Nanking which was distributed by the *Kuomin* news agency on Jan 28 stated that regulations had been drafted governing the organization and functions of the National Reconstruction Commission. The reorganized Commission will have three departments; namely, general affairs department, planning department and a special department for the administration and operation of those enterprises which are still to remain under its jurisdiction, such, for example, as the Nanking and Tsiehshuyen electric power plants, and the irrigation farms in the Lake Tahu valley.

The planning department will have as its principal duty the formulation of schemes and plans for reconstruction enterprises referred to it by the National Government.

It will be recalled, in this connection, that at the 4th Plenary Session, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Commission should be transformed from an executive organ into a planning commission; although those enterprises, in the operation of which the Commission has already achieved marked results, should still remain under its jurisdiction.

It is learnt that as a result of a joint meeting, the Ministries of Interior, Industry, Communications, and Railways, which have jointly been entrusted by the National Government with the task of investigating into the nature of the various enterprises hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Commission, have made the following recommendations:—

1.—Control over the Central Model Forestry Station to be hereafter transferred to the Ministry of Industry.

2.—Matters relating to the construction of the two proposed north-eastern harbors to be transferred to the Ministry of Communications and Raiways.

3.—Various river conservancy projects, including the conservancy of Lake Tahu and rivers in North China, to remain under the jurisdiction of the Commission; plans are to be drafted by the Ministry of Interior.

(*Continued on page 374*)

To maintain a clear and beautiful complexion you must eat wholesome, easily digested food.

Quaker Oats is such a food; it contains all the food value and the vitamins of the whole oat grains—the most nourishing cereal that grows—including all the natural bran which is so necessary for the regulation of the body functions.

Eat Quaker Oats daily, for nourishment and health.

Obtainable at provision stores everywhere

THE QUAKER OATS CO.

1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Quaker Oats

Who's Who in China

Sheng Cheng, author and university professor: born at Icheng, Northern Kiangsu, 1899; received his early education at the University of Nanking and the Aurora University of Shanghai; went to France as a labor student and there studied agricultural science at the National Agriculture School of Montpellier and University of Montpellier, graduating with degrees of "Licence" and "High Licence"; studied sericulture at the Royal Sericulture Institute of Padua, Italy and was graduated at the head of his class with a degree in sericulture, 1922; appointed assistant to Prof. Lambert in the National Agriculture School; detache to the Zoological Station of Sete (Faculty of Sciences of University of Montpellier): instructor and later professor of comparative sericulture at the Faculty of Science at the Sorbonne University, Paris; studied sociology and literature at the Sorbonne University, and after many years of intensive research in these two fields, became a brilliant writer; author of the wellknown work "Ma Mere," prepaced by the famous French Academician, Paul Valery (the book is a study of Chinese sociology and has been translated into many languages including the German, Spanish, Dutch, Polish and English —the English Edition being entitled "A Son of China" Published by W. W. Nortor & Company, New York); "La Muse Endoloric" (a poem); "My Odyssee in Europe" (in Chinese to be shortly published by the Chung Hua Book Co., of Shanghai); and "Conte" (a short story); he stayed in Europe for eleven years and after completion of his studies, made an extensive tour in most of the European countries visiting England, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland and also in Western Asia (Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and India), returning to China in Oct. 1930; he is now studying Chinese sociology with Chinese matters such as family archieves, family geneology, district archieves, etc., and will embody the fruits of his research in a book in future; he recently joined the Chung Hwa Book Company in Shanghai as an editor and is also contemplating to accept a chair of sociology at the Central University at Nanking; address: c/o. Mr. George, Consulat General De France, Shanghai.

Sheng Cheng
盛成

Yun Gee, artist; born at Canton, Kwangtung, Feb. 22 1905; son of Mr. Quong On Chue, who once traded in America; studied Chinese classics and literature in his native village; at age of 13, he wrote the eassy "The Morality of the Chinese in the Times of the Three Kingdoms", in which he expressed radical ideas and thereby caused a serious difference of opinion between him and the school authorities, finally resulting in his leaving the institution; it was at this time that he made his first attempt to paint and chose as his first subject, "Kwan Yu" the famous Chinese warrior-saint in the Three Kingdoms; from that time on, his sole desire was to become a painter and at age of 14 (1921), he went to America, entering the Californian Art School where he made phenomenal progress and met the well-known modern painter, Otis Oldfield; during the term of his studies, he had accumulated some 200 canvasses, but to his awakened spirit, they seemed to be the works of a man who had long been lost in blindness and symbols of his one time slavery to the academic and he destroyed them in a bonfire with a prayer, pledging to forget and abandon the academic and to devote his efforts in future to the vital living art; under the stimulation of Otis Oldfield, he organized an exhibition at the Modern Artists Gallery, San Francisco, which brought out his unique talent to the public notice and he became well-known as one of the outstanding modern painters of that city; after the exhibition, he organised "The Chinese Revolutionary Painters' Club" under the sponsership of Fain-Chaing and Dr. Yung, two well-konwn residents in San Francisco; shortly after this, he held another exhibition of his works and those of his young disciples in Frisco Chinatown which also won him many admirers; finding that San Francisco no longer offered him a chance for growth, he went to Paris at age of 20 in the hope to learn more of the painting of the West which he could fuse with that of the East; after his arrival at Paris, he installed himself in a studio in the Latin Quarter and his work received the highest praise in many French art journals; in Dec. 1927, he held his first European exhibition at the Carmine Galleries which was an unparalleled success and during which, he sold most of his paintings, three of which were purchased by the Princess Lucien Murat who became his great admirer and patroness; shortly after that he held another exhibition at the Salon Des Independants and his exhibit, "Confucious," was declared to be the finest painting done by a Chinese artist since the days of the Sung Dynasty some seven centuries ago; it was about this time, he became acquainted with Raymond Duncan who expressed great admiration of his art and the Famous connoissur, Paul Guillame also extolled him as one of the most charming artists; after having stayed in Paris for three years with a half-year's sojourn in Spain, he returned to America in 1930 at the age of 23; shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, he held an exhibition at the Balzac Galleries and is now contemplating to hold another exhibition in which he will present to American public all of his works now on their way from Paris; Yun Gee's rise in the art world has been meteoric and in spite of his youth, he has already become internationally known as one of the most outstanding painters of today.

Yun Gee

Legislative Yuan Passes Law to Prevent "Dumping"

The Legislative Yuan at its meeting in Nanking January 31 passed a new law designed to prevent foreign merchants from dumping their merchandise in China to the detriment of native products. The law provides for the imposition of an extra tax upon all goods which are imported into China with a view to flooding the Chinese market in competition with native manufactured articles. All goods which are imported into China for sale at prices below those in the country of origin or in any other country shall be held liable to the payment of this extra tax.

Famous German Aviator Meets Death in South America

The German aviator, Guenther von Plueschow, who was at Tsingtao in 1914 and who flew out of the beleagured fortress with the German flag and important documents before the Japanese captured it, was killed recently near Largo Argentino, Patagonia, South America, when his parachute refused to open after he had jumped from his spinning plane. His mechanic. Herr Dreblow suffered the same fate. Pleuschow took an active part in the war as commander of a German naval station in the Baltic.

私立

中華會計函授學校常年招生

校址上海新閘路九十八號

函索章程附郵四分

Charm and Daintiness

are marvellously accentuated by the fragrance of "4711" Eau de Cologne. Sprinkle some "4711" on your handkerchief and dab on temples and forehead when tired. It will instantly refresh and revive. A little "4711" evaporated in a saucer sweetens and purifies the atmosphere.

Always say "4711" Eau de Cologne. Always look for the Blue and Gold Label your mark of guarantee.

No. 4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne

734

WHY NOT COME AND TRY

THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT

201 Szechuen Road

We serve First class European meals at moderate prices, From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Quick Lunch at 65 cents

Regular meals from 70 cents to $1.20

Short order ANY STYLE

Special a la carte services are also maintained

Afternoon tea and pan-cakes our specialty

WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

When You Think of Clothing Think of Campbell

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

Men and Events

George Shecklen, representative of the Radio Corporation of America, has returned from a business trip to Nanking.

Byron Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company is departing shortly on a trip to the United States.

Lancelot Giles, British Consul-General in Tientsin, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to England on leave.

Dr. W. M. Porterfield, Ph.D., will lecture on "Bamboos in China" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai Thursday, Feb. 12 at 5.30 p.m.

George S. Parker, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, arrived in Shanghai during the week en route to Manila. Mr. Parker is President of the Parker Pen Company.

Demaree C. Bess, the manager of the Peiping office of the *United Press*, was received by President Hoover at the White House in Washington, January 27.

Mei Lan-fang, noted Chinese actor, has invited Douglas Fairbanks, now on a tour of the Far East to visit Peiping and the latter has accepted the invitation.

The total trade at Antung, on the Korean border, last year was Tls. 98,500,000. Exports increased by Tls. 6,000-000 and imports decreased by Tls. 10,000,000.

Felix W. Kodezeski has filed a petition in the U. S. Court for China for authority to change his name to Felix W. Cody. He is employed by Connell Bros, Co.

An active export of live stock from the Tsingtao district is reported. During January this year 4,193 head of live cattle and 600 pigs were exported to Japan.

Following a visit of Japanese Councillors to inspect the street car system in Shanghai, Tokyo Municipality will shortly experiment with railless electric street cars.

Major and Mrs. Arthur Bassett of the British-American Tobacco Company are departing soon on a trip to the United States traveling by way of India and Europe.

Cotton mills both in China and Japan are receiving increasing orders, especially from Egypt and India, as the result of the general strike in the Lancashire district.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, proceeded to his native home in Ningpo end of last week to participate in the birthday celebrations of his father-in-law.

George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent of the Dollar Steamship Lines, returned to Shanghai during the week from a business trip through Japan and Korea.

Influenza has been raging in Tsingtao and vicinity. More than 300 pupils in various Japanese schools are suffering from the disease, according to medical experts.

A special telegram to *The Review* from Nanking announces that the State Council has decided to appropriate five million dollars to construct a new State Council building.

The Tsinan branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was established in 1915, has heen instructed by the head office to wind up its business at the end of the current month.

The *Chicago Daily News* is discontinuing its Peiping bureau. J. L. Butts, for many years chief correspondent for said newspaper in North China, is being transferred to the United States.

Colonel Huang Ping-heng, Vice-Director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War, will shortly proceed on a tour of inspection of aviation conditions in Europe and America.

Frank D. Drake, who with his wife and daughter will depart from Shanghai for the United States February 11, was given a farewell banquet by Sinim Lodge at the American Club Wednesday, February 4.

Dr. Carleton W. Washburne, noted American educationalst, is due to arrive in Shanghai February 15 from north China. Local Chinese educational institutions will give a reception to him on February 18.

Three former immigration inspectors of the U. S. federal government were indicted in Los Angeles, California, January 29 on charges of smuggling Chinese across the Mexican border to El Centro, California.

The board of directors of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Shanghai, has recommended a dividend of 9 per cent. The profit for the year was Tls. 95,660.24, after providing for all losses due to the strike in April and May last.

Dr. Paul Monroe addressed the discussion group of the American University Club at the Shanghai American Club Tuesday evening, February 3. Dr. Monroe came to China recently to attend the meeting of the China Foundation.

More than 100 houses were burned and $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, as a result of a conflagration which occurred at Tungan, Fukien, January 27. Nearly the entire main street of the city was reduced to ashes.

While the U. S. destroyer *Edsall* was proceeding at fast speed in the Whangpoo at Shanghai Jan. 31 a petty officer fell overboard. Lieut-Comm. Dague promptly reversed the engines and the almost drowned man was rescued.

The second meeting of the Liberal Cosmopolitan Club of Shanghai was held Wednesday, February 4, at the Chinese Bankers' Club, Hongkong Road. Dr. John C. Wu, of the Comparative Law School spoke on "What Liberalism Means."

The Persian Government has tabled a Bill in Parliament enjoining all foreign owners of land in Persia to sell their holdings within three months on the threat of confiscation at a price to be fixed solely by the Persian authorities.

Cheng Hung-nien has been appointed Political Vice-Minister and Mu Hsiang-yao, Administrative Vice-Minister of Industry. Both the new appointees held the same portfolios in the late Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, who have been on a visit to the United States for several months, are scheduled to return to Shanghai the latter part of the present month. They are returning to China by way of Europe and India.

Miss Eva Ho-tung, a daughter of Sir Robert Ho-tung, the Hongkong millionaire, who has been studying at King's College, London, has passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England held from December 2 to December 13.

A group of Japanese educators from Tokyo visited Nanking several days last week in the course of a tour of inspection of educational conditions inChina. They inspected the Central University, Nanking Middle School, the Nanking University and Ginling Girls' College.

Wilmott Lewis, once connected with the *North China Daily News* at Shanghai and later the editor of an American newspaper in Manila, but in recent years Washington correspondent for the *London Times*, was recently awarded the "K. B. E." honor by the British Government.

The Ministry of Industry at Nanking has given instructions for the immediate reorganization of the various Chambers of Commerce in China in accordance with the Chamber of Commerce Law. Those which have not yet been reorganized should not be allowed to function.

The National China Welfare Association, with headquarters at 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, is carrying on an active propaganda to secure funds. A series of illustrated pamphlets in the Chinese language calls attention to the work which is being done by this worthy institution.

Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner who has been confined to Dr. New's Orthopedic Hospital for the past three months on account of injuries sustained as a result of the Lunghua air crash, is expected to leave the hospital before the end of next month.

A "caravan" of 24 officials representing Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine sailed from Seattle on the s. s. *President Grant* due here February 10. The party is going on through to Manila, returning here Feburary 26, when a ceremonial will be held in Shanghai to initiate candidates resident in China.

Rev. Bert N. Nelson and the Rev. K. N. Tvedt (both members of the Lutheran United Mission) who were captured by bandits last October in Honan, have recently been removed by the bandits to Hwangshihkang, near the Hupeh-Anhui border. Both captives are said to be well and in good spirits.

A recent message from Nanking stated that in view of the fact that Hsiang-shan, on the coast of Chekiang, has been designated as a naval base where a naval academy is also to be established, the Special Marine Corps has been instructed by the Ministry of the Navy to proceed to said port for garrison duty.

The Japanese War office has issued the following information on aeronautical activities in that country during 1930: Flight record, 180,000 times; flight hours, 60,000 hours; distance covered 140,000 ri (about 2½ miles); number of persons flying, 260,000; injured in accident,s 11; others injured more or less, 30.

The U. S. S. *Chaumont* arrived at Shanghai January 28 from the United States via Honolulu, Guam and Manila, bringing 139 enlisted men for duty in the Fourth Marines. The *Chaumont* on January 30 departed for Northern Ports. After returning to Shanghai it will depart for the United States February 13.

Professor Robert Fife, of Middletown, Connecticut, accompanied by his wife is due to arrive in Kobe, Japan, about the middle of the month, and will come over to Shanghai about March 1. Although primarily a student of European affairs and German politics and history, Professor Fife has lately turned his attention to the Orient.

W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, passed through Shanghai during the week on the *Empress of Canada* enroute to Manila, where he is conferring with Governor General Davis. Mr. Forbes is expected to stay in the Philippines for about a month. He was entertained at dinner in Shanghai by Consul General Jenkins.

The Japanese Steamer *Genko Maru* which left Hankow February 2 for Ichang, ran aground on a sunken rock near Chiayui about 70 miles above Hankow. All passengers were safely taken on board the *Yoyo Maru* which sailed up-river with the *Genko Maru*. The latter vessel is in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained for saving her.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, according to a report in the Chinese newspapers, is planning to depart shortly for Shansi province where he will make an investigation of the Taiyuanfu arsenal with a view of converting it into an industrial plant. During Dr. Kung's absence from Nanking, Cheng Hung-nien, political vice-minister, will act in his place.

The U. S. Senate has unanimously passed the bill proposed by Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, providing for a civil government in American Samoa in place of the existing naval administration. The Bingham bill formally bestows American citizenship on the natives of American Samoa. It provides for an organic act under which the islands are to be governed.

Sir Frederick Whyte, who came prominently into the news last week in connection with the suicide of Baroness de Pidoll, departed from Shanghai Jan. 30 by the s. s. *President Jackson* for the United States. Sir Frederick was former president of the Indian National Assembly, delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, and more recently advisor to the Nanking Government.

Tang Shou-ming, well-known banker in Shanghai has been appointed director and concurrently general manager of the banking department of the Central Bank of China. He has also been designated as a member of the standing committee of the board of directors. Mr. Tang was formerly manager of the Bank of Communications at Hankow and is at present Manager of the China State Bank in Shanghai.

Fang Chi-wu, Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province, and Mrs. Fang have arrived in Shanghai from the south *en route* to Nanking to report to the Central Government on Kwangtung's financial condition. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Cantonese leader, is also in Nanking. They are consulting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Huang Shao-hung, the Kwangsi leader, regarding terms for the restoration of peace in Kwangsi Province.

An American syndicate, headed by Grant Mark, managing director of the China Finance Co., has bought the Carlton properties, covering almost two acres, in Shanghai, for a price stated to be Tls. 2,000,000. The Carlton Theater, Grand Theater, and many shops and business concerns are located on the block. The sale was made by the Grand Realty Company, a Chinese concern. Extensive building developments are projected in the area.

Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, director of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, who has been in China for some time, departed last week for Japan where he plans to remain for several weeks before returning to China. Dr. Rajchman was accompanied on the trip to Japan by Konni Zilliacus, a member of the League Secretariat, who has also been visiting in China. Mr. Zilliacus was formerly connected with the *Manchester Guardian*.

One of the greatest journalistic blunders in recent times was committed by the newspapers in Honolulu who telegraphed the "news" to the world that Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, Los Angeles evangelist, accompanied by her daughter, had boarded the Dollar Line steamer *President Wilson* there January 31, enroute to India and that she was travelling under the name of "Mrs. Poate". The facts are that Mrs. Frederick W. Poate, wife of a Shanghai merchant, and daughter, are on board the ship. Mrs McPherson is not on board.

NORTH CHINA STAR

華北明星

Published every day in the year by the North China Star Co., Inc. (Nevada U. S. A.), **78 Rue Pasteur, French Concession, Tientsin.**

Terms of Subscription: Daily, **One Month $1.00; Six Months $5.00; One Year $10.00.**

All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

CHARLES JAMES FOX,
President and Editor
ALEXANDER B. HAYMAN,
Business Manager

Telephones: Editorial, 30830
Business Office, 31162.
Telegraphic and Cable Address:
"STAR" Tientsin.

"Balashin Sai"

This Wonderful Balishin Sai is very effective in curing the following diseases such as:—

Cough, Indigestion, Nauseating, Vomiting Increased Salivation, Furred tongue, Gum-boils, Foul breathing, Continuous spitting, Thirstiness, Tiredness, Dizziness, Sea-sickness, and Stomach-ache, etc.

ENG AUN TONG

The Tiger Medical Hall

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736

New Books of Interest in the Far East

"Tuning-In" on British Notables

More Points of View, a Series of Broodcast Addresses by The Archbishop of York, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Sir James Jeans, Dame Ethel Smyth, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Henrvy Newbolt and Hilaire Belloc; George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 1930. 148 pages.

This is the most thought-inspiring book we have read in many moons. It makes us envious. Of course, there is a bit of envy in the fact that we are commonplace and these speakers are eminent, but the chief envy lies in the fact that when such fine things are "on the air" it was not possible for us to tune in on them. We are envious of those privileged to hear the British Broadcasting Corporation's speakers.

Some months ago six men well known as thinkers addressed the British radio audience and later their talks appeared in book form under the caption, "Points of View". The present volume embodies the same idea. The speakers were chosen because of their eminence in various fields, and in the same manner their addresses have been collected in the small book, "More Points of View".

Looking again at the list of speaker-authors you will see that it includes an archbishop, a statesman, a scientist and astronomer, a musician and author, a financier and economist, a literary barrister and an author. Taking the book in its entirety it is noteworthy how many of the contributors strike a religious note, or at least one of morality and uplift. The Archbishop of York closes his address with these words: "I am convinced that nothing is now so important—for indeed the alternative is in the long run the collapse of civilization—as to reconstruct our whole fabric of thought and practice around the self-expression of ultimate Reality in Jesus Christ as its focus and pivot and dynamic source of power." Viscount Grey of Fallodon sees progress in our morals: "When I reflect on the changes in my own lifetime, it seems to me that the conscience of the community has developed very greatly. There is a communityconscience now, which feels a responsibility for poverty, weakness, and misfortune; which does not take it as much a matter of course as our predecessors used to do; which is determined to make real efforts to remedy it; in other words, the conscience of the community of civilized nations is now more alert, more sympathetic, more merciful, than ever it has been before. That, in a very real sense of the word, is evidence of progress." Sir James Jeans thinks we are in the morning of a wonderful new day of discovery and knowledge. Dame Ethel Smyth quotes from a card in her possession whereon the words of an anonymous author appear in this wise—"The card is called 'Why Were the Saints Saints?' And the answer is 'Because they were cheerful when it was difficult to be cheerful and patient when it was difficult to be patient; and because they pushed on when they wanted to stay still and kept silent when they wanted to talk; and were agreeable when they wanted to be disagreeable. That was all. It was quite simple, and always will be.'"

Sir Josiah Stamp's closing words are as follows,—"The two most significant things that make this age a great one to live in are the conception of Relativity and the approach to Spiritualism. A few people can think painfully now for a few minutes at a time in four dimensions, but when it becomes a common background to man's minds in the far recesses of the future the whole universe will be different. A few people today are battering at the doors of the unseen world. . . . . In the slow processes of evolution their ultimate success in developing two new senses for the mastery of all knowledge would be no more remarkable than the marvellous universe of life as we grasp it today that has come to us from such unimaginable beginnings, and yet the ultimate significance of that future may be just as unfathomable." The same line of thought is followed by Sir Henry Newbolt in his conclusion: "If we ask that the beyond shall be proved to our senses or our intellect, we are asking what is impossible and contrary to nature: it cannot be proved, though it may be experienced. The race that is to succeed us will know better, I think, than to wait for proof. They will live and die in certainty, asking only for that which was offered the world two thousand years ago—to have life and to have it more abundantly."

Hilaire Belloc, the Catholic author, boldly brings his religious views to the front and is frankly a propagandist. To him Catholicism is the only faith giving us the privilege of Free Will. "A whole social tissue is being built up as an organism about us, and the more coherent it becomes, the more its new personality is emphasized, the more violent and emphatic is its necessary quarrel with that opposing institution whereby alone, as I conceive, can man fulfill his being. For in the Catholic Church alone can man fulfill his being and achieve such poor happiness as freedom and responsibility breed in this brief preparatory life between birth and death."

These quotation give us a skeleton of the book, but to pass it up because of them as being a composite religious treatise would be unfortunate for us. There is much else which brings us science, wisdom of the past and conjecture as to the future. The varied experiences and thought-moods of its authors are fascinating. One of the most interesting topics is suggested by Sir James Jeans. "Take only one instance, suppose science shows us how to fix the sex of unborn children—so that parents can choose whether their next child shall be a boy or a girl. The first tendency would, I suppose, be to equalize the number of the sexes, so that every woman could find a mate. But would it stop there? Or would women want to reduce the numbers of their sex still further, so that every woman would be greatly sought after? Or would they perchance want to increase their numbers, so that by sheer weight of numbers they would rule the earth? Far be it from me to prophesy what they might or might not do. I will only suggest that greater biological knowledge may, before long, alter the whole structure of society. Those who think that the life of the future will be like that of the present, only more so, are likely, I think to be wrong." If you think this topic uninteresting just start it at your next dinner party and note the discussion.

Dame Ethel Smyth is chiefly concerned with the place of women as musicians. But she also has pertinent things to say about war and our approach to peace. Sir Josiah Stamp pleads for the continuation of the "hard weeding, pruning and thinning" essential to all growth and improvement, Sir Henry Newbolt cleverly answers the know-it-all youths who resent hearing their elders' opinions. Some of us may be glad to use his arguments ourselves.

We find that the informality of these talks adds to their interest. They are not written as essays, but as words spoken face to face. We would congratulate the British Broadcasting Corporation upon its good fortune in securing such leaders to address its hearers and again we register our envy of those listeners-in priviliged to hear these points of view. May other broadcasters be stimulated to emulation!

January 25, 1931.

G. B. S.

An Inside View of China's Revolution

China's Revolution from Within, by Dr. R. Y. Lo. Published by the Abingdon Press, New York, 307 pages.

This is an optimistic picture of contemporary political and social movements in China, drawn by a well-known scholar and Christian publicist. As editor, social worker, teacher and government official, the author is unusually qualified to present and interpret the Chinese situation to Western friends, and to help them form a sympathetic understanding of his country. While the book is ostensibly written for the particular purpose of keeping the American churches, missionary societies, and other supporters of Christian enterprises informed about the latest developments in China, it is equally interesting material to those foreigners who are not the least concerned about the future status of Christian work in this land.

A glance at the table of contents would reveal that the author has taken pains to touch upon almost all the important aspects of the Chinese situation today: the Revolution, the New Thought Movement, the Student Movement, the Anti-Religion Movement, the Anti-Illiteracy Movement, the Anti-Opium Movement, the Nationalist Movement, the Labor Movement, the Peasant Movement, the Woman's Movement and the Christian Movement. If we are asked what else can be expected from or should be inserted in the book, we would suggest an additional chapter or two on the Communist Movement in China, which cannot be too interesting and opportune at the present moment.

The chapters are, in a way, cursory treatments, and friends of China are undoubtedly eager to have the author keep on enlarging and revising the book so that eventually, it will become a more authentic and comprehensive document.

Dr. Lo has studied the course of events in China with uncommon insight, and in attempting to interpret these events to Western friends he has indeed achieved

commendable success. His book very appropriately supplements Arthur N. Holcomb's illuminating volume on the Chinese Revolution, published by Harvard University Press. C. H. L.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv—Zeitschrift des Instituts fuer Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr is the title of a volume dealing with world business and shipping, edited by Bernhard Harms of Kiel University. The publisher is Gustav Fischer, Jena. Included in the volume is a discussion (in the English langauge) entitled "Protection and Non-Competing Groups," by Dr. Bertil Ohlin, Stockholm.

Secret Societies in North China is the title of a 24 page brochure by Mark M. Lu, published by the Tientsin Press. The Red Spear, Black Spear, Heavenly Gate, and Great Fairy Societies are among those whose history is given.

The Chinese Christian Student is the name of a monthly journal published by Chinese students at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Arthur A. Young is the editor.

Millington Early in the Field with 1931 Shanghai City Directory

The 1931 edition of The City Directory of Shanghai (Shanghai Section of Rosenstock's Business Directory of China) is just off the press of Millington, Limited. The new Directory contains an increase of some 250 firms in the Alphabetical List of Firms, after deleting many names of firms which had gone out of business. Other sections of the book have been correspondingly increased. The indexed maps in the "How to Get There" section have been revised by the Municipal Councils and Thos. Cook & Sons have been responsible for bringing the steamer rates and shipping information in the Travel Section up-to-date. In the Street Directory will be found many new telephone numbers which have not yet appeared in the Telephone Directory.

Millington, Limited, as the successor to Rosentock are keeping up the tradition of modernizing the sources of information. Gone is the day when a Directory had no standing unless it was referred to as a "hong list." The present volume is a mine of valuable information on Shanghai, all coveniently arranged and indexed. The Directory is becoming increasingly popular and owing to the increased demand is being sold at the reduced price of six dollars.

Collection of Consolidated Tax on Yarn, Cement and Matches Is Begun

The Shanghai Consolidated Tax Bureau has begun to collect the new consolidated taxes on cement, matches and cotton yarn. The tax on these three products is applicable not only to home-made goods, but imported goods as well. Apart from the import duty and the consolidated tax, however, imported cement, matches and cotton yarn are promised to be free from further taxation. Officials of of the Bureau will be stationed in various factories engaged in the cement, match and cotton yarn industries to register the daily output of each, so that the amount of tax payable by these factories may by determined.

KARAM SYSTEM

The easiest shorthand in the world: America's shortest system. Easy to learn, easy to write. No symbols. Everything in the language is written in the Roman letters and punctuation marks. You can learn Karam System complete y in 3 or 4 months and acquire a good speed. American National School of Shorthand Diploma. Write for particulars about home-study course. The only representative for China and Japan—Harbin Business School, Harbin, P.O. Box No. 18.

Reduce Your
Shipping Costs
SHIP VIA
SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS
YOUR transpacific cargo is "in transit" from one day to one week less time when you ship via Seattle!
This means corresponding savings in your insurance and interest charges.
Then, too, handling, storage, and insurance costs are lower at the Seattle Public Terminals. That's a further saving.
No effort has been spared in protecting the Port of Seattle terminals against fire. Automatic sprinkler and fire alarm systems, fire extinguishers, chemicals and hose reels, fire walls form an effective safeguard. Watchmen make rounds at regular intervals — in fact every modern fire protection method is employed to make the terminals safe.
This protection reduces shippers' insurance rates to a minimum. Ship via Seattle and benefit by these shipping economies.
Write Traffic Department for full particulars
The PORT OF SEATTLE

"OLING"

DISINFECTING FLUID

Kills dangerous germs, insures sanitation & prevents the spread of infectious diseases.

Manufactured by

International Dispensary Co., Limited

581 Foochow Road

五洲大藥房

KNOW WHAT CHINA IS THINKING?

If you want to know the latest news and views of China, the "China Truth" is the paper that should not be missed. Every week, the events in China are explained and commented in our editorial paragraphs. Special articles on Sino-foreign relations appear in every issue, so that our readers will know exactly how China stands with the outside world. "The Truth" does not confine its sphere of activities with conditions in China but publishes timely and interesting articles on world politics.

The news of the week is summarized in every issue of "The Truth" for the benefit of those who cannot follow the news day by day.

Chinese and foreign merchants who wish to expand their business will find an excellent medium of advertising their goods and wares in this Weekly, for it is read by intelligent Chinese and foreigners and reaches all the big cities of the world. Owned and edited by Chinese, our Journal is the only English publish publication in South China.

"The China Truth" comes out every Saturday. Subscription rates: China, Japan, Korea, $4 per quarter, $6 per half year, $10 per annum, Shanghai Dollars. Elsewhere: G$7.50 or £1-10-0. per annum. Postage prepaid.

Advertising rates will be furnished by writing to the Advertising Manager.

THE CHINA TRUTH,
304 KA NAM TONG,
BOX 26.
CANTON, CHINA.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

ABOUT YOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE...

THIS GREAT CITY, the nerve-centre of China's world trade, is shortly to have an improved telephone system.

Shanghai Telephone Company is spending millions of taels upon the very latest automatic equipment. Vast reconstruction work is now in rapid progress behind which are some of the World's finest telephone engineers. The result will be a Public Service equal to the World's best...

A high ideal, perhaps, but with the cooperation of Shanghai's trading organizations and residents, one which we are confident will be reached...

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE RACIAL MOVEMENT IN THE FAR EAST

(Continued from page 353)

3. All the Chinese people should join with other oppressed people in the world to fight for emancipation.

Our late leader then explained the differences between nationalism and racialism. The advocates of nationalism pay full attention to country but never to race. When they gain success in their struggle, they at once become imperialists. The Principle of Racial Equality, in the opinion of our late leader, is the milestone to the attainment of the world utopianism and universal peace.

Dr. Sun once said that the Chinese race was in a very dangerous state. He said there were two ways to ruin a race: 1st, by natural process of elimination. That is, while the population of other countries is rapidly increasing the Chinese population is rapidly decreasing— Secondly, by means of political and economic exploitation. Should the Chinese race be allowed to decrease in accordance with the theory of Survival of the Fittest, theChinese race would be able to last at least for a hundred more years. But should the other means be allowed to be added, the Chinese race would be out of existence within one or two decades. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Chinese started the revolution which certainly has a great effect upon other Asiatic people. The Indian Revolution and many others clearly indicate that the Asiatic people have at last awakened to the present anomalous position and have now determined to fight for racial equality and independence, which involves the doing away with racial superority and racial prejudice — which are really a grent obstacle to the world peace and brotherhood.

Nanking, Jan. 30 1931.

General Butler to be Courtmartialed for Aspersions on Mussolini

Major General Smedley Darlington Butler, former commander of the U. S. Marine forces in North China, caused a sensation at a dinner at a Philadelphia Club when he repeated a story of how Premier Mussolini in a reckless motor drive had killed a child and then remarked that the life a child is as nothing compared with the life of a nation. The reference was made in the course of a speech in which he said "the mad dogs of war are about to break loose in Europe." He characterized Premier Mussolini "as one of those embryo fellows who is waiting to start another war." Protests were made to the U. S. Government by the Italian Ambassador at Washington and as a result a formal apology was made to the Italian Government by the American government. Gen. Butler will be tried by court-martial. The incident has taken the United States by storm. Many prominent Americans side with General Butler.

Associated Press Opens Permanent Bureau in Bombay, India

According to a report appearing in the Jan. 3 issue of *Editor and Publisher*, James A. Mills, formerly stationed in Moscow has been appointed permanent correspondent for the *Associated Press* at Bombay, India, where a bureau has been opened. Prior to the recent revolutionary situation in India the *Associated Press* was not represented directly, but shortly after the beginning of the political complications, James P. Howe, correspondent at Peiping was sent to India and remained there until recently when he went to Tokyo to relieve Glenn Babb who is now in America on leave. The report in the *Editor and Publisher* stated that in addition to the Shanghai Bureau another permanent bureau has been established "whose location at any particular time will depend on the location of the seat of the Chinese Government." At the present time it is located in Peiping where an assistant correspondent is in charge,

Salvation Army Asks for Funds for Its Shanghai Hostel

The local branch of the Salvation Army launched a campaign during the week for $10,000 with which to carry on their work during the coming year. The Army maintains a hostel at 12 Tsongchow Road. The hostel was opened in January of 1930 for the purpose of assisting male foreigners who are temporarily in need owing to loss of employment. In Shanghai the Salvation Army is represented by Major William Darby. Another official, Adjutant A. Harris of Peiping, has come here to carry on the campaign for funds.

"NOT A DOLLAR UNTIL THE DEFAULTED DEBTS ARE PAID!"

(Continued from page 352)

systems of motor roads, river drainage systems as with the Yellow River and the Wei River, the canal systems, the dock systems, etc.

"6. All this is impossible without large funds from abroad.

"7. This is impossible without rehabilitation of Chinese credit, which, under the present condition, seems quite impossible, *i.e.*, the foreign bankers seem to be unwilling and would rather see China go "red" and dissolve; leaving her to find salvation in Russia and thus precipitating a new world struggle, rather than to advance funds seemingly with no more risk than they have in immense sums in Latin America and in Europe.

"The second line of reasoning is based on the belief now generally held that our European war debts will never be paid to the amount and in the form that they now exist and that Germany, especially, will never be able to pay to France and England her obligations even as stated under the Young plan.

"My suggestion is that our European war debts be commuted in some way to be worked out into a loan to China and that Germany pay to China, in kind and in funds, the amounts or portions of the amounts due to France and England. This line of reasoning then is as follows:

"1. America accepts China's obligations to pay, secured by liens on these new enterprises and on whatever other security she may have to offer.

"2. These funds to be expended under the supervision of an international commission representing the nations interested. This would avoid tendencies to favoritism, to waste and to possible corruption on the part of any of the parties and would avoid the objections to the 'Consortium,' and would also avoid interference in the political life of China, at least nominally so; that is to say, foreign participation would be limited to supervision of the engineering enterprises and possibly to preservation of order in local areas involved. This really is the crux of the problem, so far as China is concerned.

"3. America would credit England and France to the amount advanced. England and France would credit Germany to the same extent. This, of course, is the crux of the suggestion, so far as the United States is counerned.

"4. Such a scheme would open up foreign markets to Germany and would contribute much to ease the acute economic situation in Germany and in Europe in general.

"To remain Republican, Germany must have markets, whether (a) in America, which means breaking down our tariff walls, or (b) in Russia, which means strengthening Communism which in turn, would strengthen Communism in Germany and Central Europe, if indeed not make it certain of establishment there, or (c) in her returned colonies, which means revision of Versailles, (d) in Europe, which means accentuating the economic distress in the rest of Europe.

"5. Peace and constructive effort in China and the demands of millions peaceably employed and with increased purchasing power will increase economic demands on all other countries and with no accentuation of economic stress elsewhere.

"China last year imported $400 millions of foodstuffs. This greatly increased, would help our farm situation. China imported last year more cotton and textiles than the total value of her silk exports. This greatly increased, would help both our cotton growers and Japanese manufacturers. Demand for machinery goods would help Germany as well as England, France and Japan in fact, all the countries concerned in the scheme.

"The objections to the plan are, first, those of the somewhat complicated nature of the suggestion, but it is probably no more complicated then the Young plan, or the plan of the International Banks. Second, that the security offered by China could not be good; but it would be as good as that offered by the present situation. Third, the length of the term of payments. These perhaps would be no longer that these of the Young or of the Dawes plan. Fourth, political, primarily with the American Congress and with European reactions. With regard to these I am not competent to make suggestions."

The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. 1, No. 34

February 4, 1931

EDITORIALS

Echoes of the American Loan Proposal

China and Disarmament

Japanese "Business-like" Methods

The League and the Polish-German Dispute

The Confusion in Szechuen

Canton's Economic Prospects

Returned Overseas Chinese

SPECIAL ARTICLES

American Silver Loan to China
Hu Han-min

The World Depression
Rose Leibbrand

Labour Unions in China
B. Y. Lee

DEPARTMENTS

FINANCE & TRADE NOTES OF THE WEEK

CHINESE PRESS OPINION RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Price: 20 cents a copy

On Sale At All News Stands Or At The
Offices Of The Publishers

THE CHINESE NATION PUBLISHING CO.

1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor,
Shanghai

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 365)

Capt. Dollar Offers To Operate Chinese Shipping Line

A dispatch from Nanking by *Reuters* service on Feb. 2 stated that Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Shipping Interests, on his recent trip to China had made a proposal to the Chinese Government to operate a line of steamers on the Yangtsze, the following being a summary of Capt. Dollars proposal and the reactions of the Ministry of Communications:

1. That the vessels employed should be supplied by the Dollar Company.
2. That the administration and working of the vessels and services should be in the hands of the Dollar Line.
3. That the ships should fly the Chinese flag.
4. That, subject to certain conditions, the company should pay a royalty on its profits to the Chinese Government.
5. That the company should register under Chinese registration and be under the supervision of the Chinese Board of Navigation.
6. That the ships employed, to commence with, should sail between Shanghai and Hankow, Shanghai and Ningpo; Shanghai and Canton; Shanghai and Foochow; Shanghai and Tientsin.
7. That the head office of the company should be established in Shanghai.

This memorandum was forwarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Communications for review. The Minister of Communications Wang Pei-chun, in his reply, expressed the opinion that the proposals should not be accepted in the form laid down but that the company should be formed along lines similar to those governing the Sino-American Aviation Corporation.

The Minister of Communications duly cabled to the head office of the Dollar Line detailing his views and requesting the Dollar Company to send special representatives to China to discuss the matter further.

The counter-proposals presented by the National Government to Captain Rohert Dollar, in connection with his suggestion for the formation of a Sino-American shipping company, are understood to include the following points:

(1).—The suggestion of Captain Dollar is contrary to the shipping development program of the National Government which aims at putting all shipping in the country under government control.

(1).—The use of American capital for the development of shipping in China is acceptable.

(3).—The Dollar Line may make a loan to China for the development of shipping.

(4)—The loan shall be redeemed in 15 years.

(5).—The personnel and administration of the shipping enterprises shall be in the hands of the Chinese Government.

(6).—Apart from the development of inland and coastal shipping, trans-ocean shipping lines also should be inaugurated.

New National Railway Law Sent to Legislative Yuan

A *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on Feb. 2 stated that the Ministry of Railways has submitted to the Legislative Yuan the draft of a proposed National Railway Law. The draft contains some 30 articles and stipulates as a general rule that all main trunk railways must be the property of the National Government, although small local lines may be operated by private interests. However, local lines must be operated in accordance with government regulations. Local governments may also raise funds for the development of communication lines, provided they conform to the national regulations. The following are the chief provisions of the proposed law. Private interests may, subject to the approval of the National Government, undertake the construction and operation of projected Government lines, on which construction work is not started at the prescribed date.

Foreign capital may be borrowed for the construction of Government lines. The terms of such loans must, however, be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity and be in no way derogatory to the National Sovereignty.

Unless specially authorized by the National Government, no person shall be allowed to construct, extend or purchase any railway line within the limits of China's territorial jursidiction.

No local Government unless authorized by the National Government, shall be allowed to negotiate and contract foreign loans for the building of railways or grant to any foreigner the special privileges referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The power of administration over Government lines rests with the Ministry of Railways; lines operated by private interests or local Governments shall be under the Ministry's general supervision.

Military transportation on Government lines shall be carried out in accordance with the Government Regulations governing Military Transportation and such other regulations as may be jointly decided upon hereafter by the Ministries of War and Railways.

Whether in time of peace or during war, private-owned Railways may be used for military transportation purposes in accordance with regulations to be formulated by the Ministry.

Public loans floated for the purpose of building railways shall not be diverted to other uses. Earnings or profits of Government railways must, after being devoted to the expansion and improvement of the Railway, be applied, in priority, for the repayment of the Railway's debts.

The Government may, within a specified period and in accordance with prescribed legal procedure, declare its intention to take over any private railway lines. During such period, the lines concerned shall not be amalgamated with other lines. The Government may also take over railway lines operated by local Governments by the same procedure.

Mayor Reviews Recent Shanghai Improvements

Mayor Chang Chun of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese City) in an address delivered on Jan. 22 reviewed recent improvements which have been completed in the Chinese area and in addition outlined important plans for the future. He stated that within the past three years, 26 kilometers of new roads have been completed, 58 kilometers have been improved, 21 kilometers of new sewers constructed and 45 bridges built. The amount of money spent on improvements had increased from $3,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually. In connection with plans for the development of a new civic center, construction on which will begin in the coming July, the Municipality has invited three experts to join the local municipal administration. They are Dr. C. E. Grunsky of San Francisco; A. E. Phillips of Washington, D. C.; and Prof. Hermann Jansen of Berlin. The Mayor also stated that some 500 new houses for poorer members of the community had been completed and that 1,000 more are in process of construction. The houses rent for low rates and in each center there is a recreation ground and hall, including library. In regard to plans for connecting Shanghai and Pootung, he stated that a scheme is under consideration for constucting a bridge across the Whangpoo to accommodate pedestrians, motor vehicles and railway trains. At present there are about 150,000 persons who cross the river daily, a sufficient number, in the opinion of experts to justify a bridge.

In regard to new construction projects in the foreign settlements, the building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Jan. 22 reported that the China Realty Company, an American concern, would shortly begin the building of a new apartment house to be known as "The Ambassador" to be located at Rue Moliere and Rue Corneille in the French Concession. The new building will cost Tls. 1,500,000 and will be modern in every respect containing apartments ranging from three to five rooms. Local Masonic organizations on Saturday, Jan. 17 laid the foundation for a new Masonic Temple in Shanghai to be located at the corner of Avenue and Kiaochow Roads in the International Settlement. The building will cost Tls. 150,000. The Cathay Land Company has announced the purchase of a portion of the Ezra Estate in the French Concession amounting to 64 mow, the price being Tls. 25,000 a mow.

Hankow Kuomintang Lectures British Economic Mission

The *Shanghai Times* on Jan. 16 published the following dispatch from Hankow pertaining to the visit of members of the British Economic Mission to that city, the statement being in the form of a manifesto issued by the Hankow branch of the Kuomintang:

"The British Economic Mission to the Far East is now visiting China and, as their hosts, we should extend them a cordial welcome. However, on account of the aggressive policy of imperialistic natios in the past, the Chinese nation looks upon its guestswith suspicion, no matter what the object of their mission. We are apt to fear that their visit is against our interests and are compelled to take an unfriendly attitude.

"We are, however, conscious of the fact that it is the foreign governments themselves and not the people that

For a Clear Picture of World Events Read

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury

China today is passing through one of the most vital stages of her long history. Never before has it been so important that residents in China keep abreast of world events, because day by day this great country is coming into closer contact with all the nations of the world.

No better medium than The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury can be obtained through which to keep pace with the world developments which are exerting such tremendous influence upon the China of today and the China of tomorrow.

Through its special United Press cable service from America and the three great European news services, this paper is able to present a daily picture of happenings throughout the world, much of it 15 hours ahead of any other Shanghai newspaper.

The SHANGHAI EVENING POST and MERURY

17-21 Avenue Edward VII

Telephone 11389

Shanghai's Only American Newspaper

Please enter my subscription for one year at the rate of $15 (outports ($20) which I enclose herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

are responsible for the encroachments on China's sovereign rights. When foreign missions pay visits to China, our reception is always determined after we have carefully observed the nature of their business. It is much regretted that the British Government has even now not completely given up its aggressive policy towards China and this is a great obstacle in the path of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Britain."

The manifesto then draws the attention of the Mission to the contention that British trade with China has been greatly hindered by the British Government's policy of economic invasion, and suggests the policy should be one of mutual co-operation and not aggression, so that both countries may benefit by trade intercourse:

The manifesto also mentions the British Government's policy with regard to Chinese citizens in her colonies, as in the Straits Settlements and Canada, and the "unfair restriction on Chinese immigration" and declares that this policy must be revised if Sino-British relations are to remain friendly.

In conclusion, the manifesto states: "We, the Chinese people, are not unfriendly to Britain, nor do we disapprove of the present Mission's visit. Although the British Government has so often disappointed us, we hope, however, that the peoples of the two countries will do their utmost to remove all obstacles to mutual understanding. We believe that the removal of these obstacles is essential to cordial relations between the two countries. We tender our best wishes to the British Economic Mission for their success and hope that, on their return to their own country they will urge their Government to adopt a friendly policy towards China."

Proposal for National Aviation Conference

In view of the growing importance of aviation, especially to the national defence of the country, the Ministry of War has decided to convene shortly a National Aviation Conference. According to a report from Nanking on Jan. 30 representatives of the various Provincial Governments and aviation organizations will attend to discuss the development of aviation enterprises in China. Measures governing the convocation of the Conference submitted by the Ministry to the Executive Yuan were approved at a meeting of the Kuo Wu-hui I (State Council) and will be transmitted to the National Government for record.

The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee of the Government on Jan. 25 announced that a plan had been formulated for the inauguration of a Nanking-Mongolian air-mail service, the northern terminal being Urga, capital of Mongolia.

According to a message by the Trans-Ocean Service from Moscow on Jan. 25, the Soviet authorities had announced the forthcoming execution within the present year of a vastly extended air-traffic program covering altogether a distance of 50,000 kilometres as against the 27,000 kilometres of the airlines operating in 1930. The Moscow-Irkutsk line will be extended to Vladivostok. A new line, covering a distance of 6,400 kilometres, will be opened in the Far East connecting Nikolajevsk on the Amur with Walen via Ochotsk-Nagajevo-Petropavlovsk. Another important new line will connect Moscow with Kiev and Odessa, while preparations will be made for a Moscow-Archangel-Murmansk line and for a number of others.

A joint conference of representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the German Lufthansa Corporation was held at Nanking on Jan. 30 when certain changes were made in the recently formed Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation which will have charge of the air service connecting China and Berlin. According to a report of the meeting by *Kuomin*, Wei I-fu, vice-minister of Communications, who was originally appointed chairman of the board has resigned and Shuang Ching, vice-chairman, was appointed to the post. Shuang Ching recently returned from Germany where he contracted for the purchase of airplanes and contracted for the employment of thirteen German aviation advisers and mechanics who will be employed by the corporation. The following resoutions were passed at the meeting.

1. The Ministry of Communications be requested to register the Corporation with the Ministry of Industry.

2. In accordance with the stipulations of the contract, three Departments, namely, Finance, Business and Operations, will be organized; with Lin Tien-lan as Director of the Finance Department; Li Ching-tsung, as Director of the Business Department; and Herr Schmidt, as Director of the Operations Department. The Corporation will be run on a business basis, and the staff of each Department selected by the Director concerned.

3. Insurance for the machines and the pilots will be undertaken for the first year in Germany.

4. Directors of the three Departments are instructed to draw up the budget of the Corporation on the most economical basis.

5. The General Office of the Corporation will be in Nanking, but pending the selection of a suitable site the office is to be temporarily established at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Communications.

6. All aerodromes for the planes in Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping as well as the landing fields at the different ports of call must be completed before trial flights may be made.

7. The symbol of the Company will be a Kite.

8. Uniforms for staff-members of the Company will be designed by Shuang Ching.

Recent Municipal Land Assessment Carried Out Without Chinese Being Consulted

Hsiao Fang-soh, who writes daily in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, under the heading "As a Chinese Sees It," discussing the recent reassessment of Shanghai Land Values by the Foreign Municipal Council says it is questionable whether the Council had acted wisely in doubling the land values all of a sudden. He says it is likely that many small shopowners will find it increasingly difficult to maintain their business due to the higher rentals and will be forced to close up.

Mr. Hsiao also says the unearned increment on land should proceed side by side with the commercial and industrial expansion of the city. With the foreign and domestic trade as it is and in view of the existing condition of industry in Shanghai, the abnormal growth of real estate values seems to be a one-sided development, indicative of a disturbance of the equilibrium of local economics.

It also is regrettable, says Mr. Hsiao, that in spite of the fact that the Chinese own by far the larger portion of the land, they were not consulted by the Municipal Committee responsible for the re-valuation of real property. Had the Chinese been represented on the Committee or their opinion consulted, there would be one point of contention less between the Council and the Chinese.

Central Bank of China Issues Report

The following is the report on the inspection made on January 31 by the Supervisory Committee on the reserves held against the note issue of the Central Bank of China:—

Total Amount of Notes in Circulation

Dollar Notes	$21,704,412.00
Subsidiary coin notes at 12	872,300.00
	$22,576,712.00

Reserve Against Notes in Circulation

Cash Reserve	$19,261,272.00
(of the above sum $13,808,805.27 is kept in Shanghai office, the balance $1,960,717.00 is kept in branches and Sub-branches. $3,491,749,73 is kept in Local Banks.)	
Securities Reserve	$ 3,315,440.00
	$22,576,712.00

New Chinese Regulation Hits Japanese Fish Trawlers

The recent Chinese Customs notification that no steam or motor vessel of less than one hundred tons register will be permitted to engage in direct trade between Chinese ports and abroad, has hit the Japanese trawlers engaged in fishing in China coast waters. As 26 Japanese trawlers of some 50 tons each are engaged at present in fishing in coastal waters of China, the trawler-owners here asked the Shanghai Japanese Consular authorities to take suitable steps to cope with the situation.

Former Consul Davidson a Visitor in Shanghai

James W. Davidson, who served as American Consul-General at Shanghai twenty-six years ago, is visiting in Shanghai. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davidson and their daughter. Mr. Davidson is now a resident of Calgary, Canada and is an official of the International Rotary Clubs, his present trip being in connection with the Rotary movement. Mr. Davidson is a Fellow in the Royal Geographic Society and in this connection has participated in many interesting geographical expeditions, among them being Commodore Peary's expedition to the North Pole. Among Mr. Davidson's literary productions is a book on Formosa which he is arranging to have published in Shanghai.

Indian Leaders to Continue Agitation

A a meeting of Congress leaders in Allahabad, February 1, among those present being Mahatma Gandhi, the general opnion expressed was that there was little hope for peace unless all political prisoners are granted an amnesty, peaceful picketing permitted, breaches of the Salt Law ignored, and all repressive measures withdrawn.

The meeting passed a resolution reiterating the Working Committee's decision that the civil disobedience movement should continue. It also declared that the boycott of foreign cloth must go on until the nation acquired the power to exclude foreign cloth and yarn by total prohibition or by a prohibitive tariff.

Communal Riot Occurs Near Rawalpindi

Many persons were killed and wounded and a Sikh jamadar (native officer) was burned alive during fierce communal rioting in a village 40 miles from Rawalpindi, February 1.

Hindu and Sikh villagers resented a Moslem cooking beef in a boarding house. The latter summoned the aid of Moslems in a neighboring village. Several hundred of these arrived and attacked the Sikh village. They burned and looted shops and threw all the beef in the village into a Hindu temple. A strong force of police arrived and restored order.

Winston Churchill Starts a "Save India" Campaign

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Conservative Government, has made a further fiery speech opposing a liberal policy in India. In a speech at Manchester Jan. 30 he declared: "Upon the supreme question of India, which is no ordinary question of politics but involves the life of the British Empire, we ought to stand up for what we believe and face the consequences, whatever they may be."

Referring to Gandhi's release, Mr. Churchill remarked: "It did not take him long to launch new defiance at the Government of India." Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the British ought to make it very clear that it was their intention to remain effective rulers of India, in every essential, for a very long and indefinite period. He has started a campaign to "Save India."

Gandhi Supends Judgment on Premier MacDonald's Offer

The London *Daily Herald* of January 30 gave prominence to a cable from Gandhi stating: "On the face of it, the Premier's statement at the conclusion of the Conference would appear wholly inadequate, but in common with the majority of Congressmen I have absolutely an open mind and I have suspended judgment at the urgent request of Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. Personally, I am eagerly searching for avenues leading to an honorable peace that would give India the freedom she desires and to which she is entitled."

Gandhi further declared: "Even for creating an atmosphere suitable for calm discussion, the release of all the Congress Party prisoners, the withdrawal of repressive ordinances and the restoration of confiscated property are absolutely essential."

Bureau Keeping Convicted Sikh in Custody

The Bureau of Public Safety of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (in Chinese-controlled area) is still keeping custody of Chanan Singh, wanted by the police of the International Settlement, on a sedition charge. The Settlement police formally requested the Bureau to surrender the Indian five weeks ago.

Japanese Steamship Lines to Reduce Fares

The world-wide industrial depression is having its effect on the tourist traffic of Japan, with the result that Japanese steamship companies and hotel owners are considering effective measures to attract foreign tourists, particularly from the United States. A *Rengo* message says the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now negotiating with the Ministry of Railways, the Japan Hotel Association and foreign steamship companies with a view to making drastic reductions in passenger rates on the American and China lines during the months of June, July, August and September. The Company is also negotiating with the various circles concerned for the purpose of reducing passenger charges on the European line from 1,000 yen, the present first-class fare between London and Yokohama, to something like 700 yen.

The Japanese Bureau of International Tourism has likewise decided to carry out a large scale propaganda campaign in China in order to encourage tourists to come to Japan. The Bureau will shortly display large scale scenic pictures of Japan in Shanghai and Dairen.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 1,200,000 Shares February 4.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCK	Feb. 2	Feb. 3
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	20¼	20
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	110¾	111⅜
101¾	25	—	American & Foreign Power	30	30
76⅞	11⅛	—	American & For. Power W.	16¼	16¾
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	44⅝	45⅝
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	187¾	188¾
130⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	112¾	112¼
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks ..	56⅝	58
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	Unq.	33
51⅜	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	20⅝	20⅝
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	79⅝
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	51¼	52
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	23½	23¾
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	9	9
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	42⅝	42¾
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	90⅝	91¾
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	17	17⅜
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	17⅞	18⅛
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric ..	36½	36¾
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone ..	7½	8⅜
20¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	9½	9¾
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	1⅞	2
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	90	90½
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	10	10
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4⅛	4
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	87¼	87⅛
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	157	158⅜
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	42⅞	43¼
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	32	33¼
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	8	8
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	44¼	44⅜
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	51½	52
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	38⅝	38⅝
106⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	76	74⅞
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	35¾	35⅞
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	15¾	15¾
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	40	41⅜
59⅜	12	2.00	Granby	16	16
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors, ...	21½	19⅜
75⅝	49½	4.00	International Cement ..	Mutl.	56⅛
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3½	3½
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester ..	52	52⅜
44⅜	12¾	1.00	International Nickel	14½	14⅜
77⅜	17½	2.00	International Tel. & Tel. ..	26	26¾
148¼	48⅛	3.00	Johns Manville	61⅜	62
163¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	23½	23½
35⅜	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	22¼	22½
48⅛	17⅝	1.00	Kroger Grocery	24⅛	24¼
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	89⅜	89¾
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loews: Inc	51	52½
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-) ..	13⅞	14
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	12⅝	14½
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	20⅛	20½
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	11⅛	10¾
192¾	105⅛	8.00	New York Central	124¼	125½
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	54⅞	55¾
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor Car	9⅝	9½
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	Mutl.	46
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad .	61	61¼
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	7½	7½
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	12¾	12¾
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	79	80⅝
69⅜	11⅞	—	Radio Corporation	15½	15⅝
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	18½	19⅝
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	44½	44⅝
100⅝	43⅛	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	50¾	50⅞
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	9⅞	9½
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	16⅛	16⅝
72	40⅛	2.00	Southern California Edison	48	48½
29¼	14⅛	2.50	Standard Brands	18	18
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric ..	64½	64⅞
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	47⅜	47¾
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	23⅞	23¾
60½	28½	3.00	Texas Corporation	Mutl.	32¼
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	49	49⅝
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	47½	47
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	13	13
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	59	60⅝
242¾	166½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	198¾	200
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	26⅜	26⅜
52	13⅞	.50	United Corporation	20⅜	20½
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	13	12⅞
198¾	134⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	140⅜	140¾
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	50	51
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	17	17¾
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	85½	86
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	58⅞	59¾
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

More Trouble in Kwangsi

Although there has been no confirmation from official sources in Nanking, the Japanese *Rengo* service has reported fresh military activities in Kwangsi province, the report stating that the Kwangsi leaders, Li Tsung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi and the leader of the Ironsides, Gen. Chang Fa-kwei had refused to concur in the peace terms now being discussed in Nanking. Gen Huang Shao-hsiung, former chairman of the Kwangsi provincial government arrived in Nanking on Jan. 25 and was shortly followed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Cantonese 8th Route Army, their purpose being to bring to an end the long conflict in South China between the Kwangsi and Kwangtung factions. The *Rengo* report from Nanking on Feb. 3 stated that Li Tsung-jen. Bei Tsung-chi and Chang Fa-kwei had disapproved of the peace terms and had started a new war. Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung was quoted as stating his intention of remaining in Nanking until the trouble was adjusted. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was quoted as declaring his intention of sending fresh troops into Kwangsi in the event the militarists of that province did not agree to the peace terms.

A report from Nanking which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Wednesday, Feb. 3 stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 8th army was confident of a peaceful adjustment of the situation in the South and that Generals Bei Tsung-chi, Li Tsung-jen and Chang Fa-kwei would ultimately relinquish their commands and leave the country. The situation would be left to the discretion of Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung.

In regard to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers stating that Szechuenese troops were invading Shensi province, the *Shun Pao* published a report on Feb. 4 stating that some 2,000 troops from Szechuen under Gen. Tien Chung-yao which had invaded Shensi, had been defeated and driven back into Szechuen. It was also alleged that these troops were being led by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, former commander of the Chihli forces in North China. A report from Chungking which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Feb. 4 stated that Gen. Wu Pei-fu was seriously ill and was not expected to live. The report stated that he is living in a temple in a small town near Suiting, and because of his enfeebled condition reports regarding his military activities were incorrect.

Moscow Agitator Flees from C. E. R. Region When Plot Is Discovered

A *Kuomin* message from Mukden January 31 stated that a communist plot to convert the entire Chinese Eastern Railway region into a "Red" district has been laid bare by the authorities, following the recent arrest at Pokatu of 30 communists by the military and police. Information divulged by the prisoners indicates that the organization of the communist headquarters at Pokatu was in charge of a Russian Bolshevik acting under instructions from Moscow. This secret agent had been engaged in establishing a number of "Red cells" along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A systematic raid was subsequently conducted on these "cells" by the military authorities in order to capture the Russian agent, but the culprit escaped at the first sign of trouble.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 28th January, 1931.

This week has been notable more for violent fluctuations in the Gold Bar market (which has caused erratic movements in sterling quotations) than for anything else. At times it has been bewildering for Bankers and merchants, especially when rates move in an entirely contrary direction to the course of silver which frequently happens nowadays. At times we reach situations when the ordinary laws of gravitation and reason are completely reversed by the whims and caprices of the speculators by which they seem to be daily governed and which under any kind of "intelligent anticipation" quite useless and probably wrong.

Silver:—Opened on the 22nd inst. at 14d. for spot and 13 5/8d. forward, with Gold Dollars at 0.30, and close today at 13 7/8d and G. $ 0.29 1/2.

China has bought and sold, with purchases by India for prompt shipment. America figures on most days as a seller.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate opened on the 22nd inst. at 1/3 3/8d: lowered next day to 1/3 1/4d, and 1/3 1/8d: on the 24th became 1/3 1/4d: raised on the 27th inst. to 1/3 1/8d. and today lowered to 1/3 1/4d.

The market opened on the 22nd inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/3 3/8d. and G. $ 31 5/8: 4 m/st Credits 1/4 1/8d. and G. $ 32 3/8: Yen Cross rate 49 7/8: Yen 156: Rupees 88: Gold Bar 705.

A steady decline took place during the day, and we closed at 1/3 7/8d. and G. $ 31 1/4 for T/T with Banks buying 4 m/st bills at 1/3 7/8d. and G. $ 32 1/8: Gold Bars finishing at 722.

On the 23rd inst. a gradual decline set in, with the Gold Bar most erratic. The market closed at 1/3 3/4d. and G. $ 31 with a steady tendency. Gold Bars at 711.

The 24th inst. began with 1/3 3/4d. and G. $ 31 1/4 available for T/T but later 1/8. and 1/8. less became the best, other rates in proportion. Bars opened at 707 and closed at 715 50.

On the 26th inst a slightly easier situation with T/T quoted at 1/3 7/8d and G. $ 31 1/4 which subsequently eased 1/8 further but recovered later and gathered strength during the day to close at 1/3 3/8d. and G. $ 31 5/8 the Gold Bar receding to 695.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 98,251,000 a decrease of Tls. 3,928,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 161,410,000 a increase of $ 1,070,000
Estimated value Tls. 214,466,000 as against Tls. 208,041,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 22	Friday Jan. 23	Saturday Jan. 24	Monday Jan. 26	Tuesday Jan. 27	Wed. Jan. 28
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
*T/T on London	1/5.490	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/4 1/3 3/8	1/3 1/4	1/3 1/4	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 3/8	1/3 3/4	1/3 1/4	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/4
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8 1/3 1/16	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8
T/T on India	98.100	86 1/4	86 1/4 84 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2
T/T on France	900.480	794	794 780	787	787	800	787
T/T on N.Y.	35.355	31 1/16	31 1/16 30 7/8	30 7/8	30 7/8	31 1/16	30 7/8
T/T on Demand		31 1/8	31 1/8 30 7/8	30 7/8	30 7/8	31 1/8	30 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R M.		130 3/4	130 1/2 128 1/2	127 3/4	129 3/4	131 1/4	129 3/4
T/T on H'kong	79 54	77 nom.	77 nom. 77	77 mon	77 mon.	77 nom.	77 nom.
T/T on Japan	140 480	159	159 161 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/4	157 3/4	160 1/4
T/T on Batavia	8.770	77 1/4	77 1/4 76	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/4	76 1/2
T/T on Straits	159.020	180 1/4	180 1/2 183 1/4	182	182	179 1/4	182
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. &D/A	1 6 450	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4 1/3 7/8	1/4	1/4 1/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 1/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8 1/4	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/4
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred& D/A	1/6 700	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2 1/4 1/2	1/4 1/4	1/4 3/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 3/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	951.520	835	830 820	825	825	845	825
4m/s N Y. Lc.	37.165	32 1/4	32 5/8 32 1/4	32 3/8	32 1/2	33	32 1/2
4m/s ,, Doc.	—	31	32 7/8 32 3/8	32 5/8	32 3/4	33 1/4	32 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	14	13 15/16	13 15/16	13 15/16	13 15/16	13 7/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.30	G.$.29 3/8	G.$.29 3/4	G.$.29 5/8	G.$.29 3/4	G.$.29 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 722.50	Tls. 711.50	Tls. 715.50	Tls. 695.50	Tls. 704.50	Tls. 702.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.1625	Tls. 72.225	Tls. 72.3125	Tls. 72.15	Tls. 72.175	Tls. 72.237
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.90
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 485 10/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/2 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 1/2 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1 3/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 5/8 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 7/16

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

January 29, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	100 1/2	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100	5.00
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	91 1/2	6.66
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105	4.72
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	84	7.33
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	86 1/8	7.22
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	97 1/2	6.18
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	89 1/2	7.05
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	85 1/4	8.72
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	86 1/8	7.00
Japanese Government	6 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1954	104 3/8	6.14
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	96 3/8	7.29
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	58 1/2	10.95
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/4 bid	6.01
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1957	100	5.50
Oriental Development Co.	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1958	91 1/8	6.13
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107 1/4	6.44
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.85
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1958	81 1/8	7.08
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	39 1/4	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	79 1/4	7.95
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2 % May 1, 1951	77 1/8	8.89
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2 % Dec. 1, 1946	83 1/2	8.39
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99 1/4	6.62
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953 ..	88 1/2	7.03
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100	7.00
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2 % Oct. 15, 1957	67	10.00
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	32 3/4	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	78 1/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (AmericanSh.)	82	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	62 1/4	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	23 1/2	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	25	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	56 7/8	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2 % July 1, 1944	81	9.21
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1944	17	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1959	63 1/2	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	71	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	66 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1915/60	64 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	50 1/2	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	58 1/4	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	30 1/2	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	33	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mills—thousands;

GOLDEN HIND, December 29.
(Agents: States S. S Co)
To U. S. of America.

Flour-spar	*Pls.*	376

LIBERATOR, December. 30.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 42,47	*Pls.* 15,455
Wax, Paraffin	,,	419
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	71,215
Oil, Kerosene, in Case...	,,	366,000

IR SBANK, December 30.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	11
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	4,971
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	35
Flour, Corn	,,	8
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh...	,,	844
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,260
Starch	,,	9
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,054
Paints	*Galls.*	311
Machinery	*G.Units*	1,169
Motor-cars, Ports of	,,	513

SILVERWILLOW, December 30.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 2,002 *Pls*	7,214
Aluminium	,,	81
Aluminium foil	,,	44
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	8
Wire Shorts	,,	1,902
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	152
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,680
Starch, Corn...	,,	357
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	5,842
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	20,078
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	4,661
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 187..	*G. Units* 9,342

EAST LYNN, December 31.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 1,698	*Pls.* 5,539
Meer Extract Powder...	,,	268
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls.*	4,079

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Dec. 31.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filatures:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 85	*Pls.* 83.38
Yellow, Chungking, etc. ...	*Bls.* 25	,, 25.73
Wild, Dairen...	,, 140	,, 145.35
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 75	*Pls.* 74.06
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1,40
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Hangchow	,,	14
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	265
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	57
Brassware	,,	66
Cotton Yarn, Grey	,,	40
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Oil, Tea	,,	335
Oil, Wood	,,	859
Seed, Sesamum	,,	7,560
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	*Pcs.*	3,000
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	6,000
Hats, Hemp		1,200

FERNHILL, January 5.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 4,870	*Pls.* 17,505

KEIFUKU MARU, January 5
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 5,277	*Pls* 19,139

BORDEAUX MARU, January 5.
(Agent: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire, Old	*Pls.*	384
Hides, Cow	,,	580
Rubber Tires, Old	,,	157
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,183
Wheat	,,	59,025

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan. 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh	*Pls*	365
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	18
Cheese	,,	16
Fodder	,,	25
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,252
Hams and Bacon	,,	13
Milk, Condensed	,,	747
Milk, Evaporated	,,	272
Machines, Adding	*Pcs.*	79
Motor-cars	,,	6
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	7
Canned Salmon	*Doz*	320
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup.ft.*	38,816
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	*G.Units*	334
Machinery	,,	8,273

THURLAND CASTLE, Jan. 5.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Lawns, White	*Pcs.*	285
,, Muslins, ,,	,,	122
Aluminium-foil	*Pls*	15
,, Sheets	,,	68
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,373
Glucose	,,	349
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent strength	,,	903
Lampwick	,,	11
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	420
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,604
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,942
Oil, Unclassed	*Galls.*	19,237
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	135
Green	,,	70
Unclassed	,,	3,793
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	368
Machinery	*G. Units*	15,642

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth	*Yds*	322
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.* 2,878
Copper Washers	,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	47
Canned Asparagus	,,	99
,, Fruits	,,	42
Barley, Pearl	,,	9
Coffee	,,	5
Glucose	,,	144
Grease	,,	65
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	1,009
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	226
Lead, Yellow	,,	90
Leather Cow, Patent	,,	10
Macaroni	,,	36
Margarine	,,	21
Oranges, Fresh	,,	80
Paints, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Bond	,,	20
Pitch	,,	310
Prunes, Dried	,,	24
Shrimps, Dried	,,	121
Sugar, Powdered	,,	34
Sulphur Black	,,	400
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	155
,, Prepared	,,	159
Ultramarine	,,	4
Chocolate	*Lb.*	700
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	111
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	319
Machines, Knitting	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	3
Leather, Belts	*Doz.*	60
Canned Meats	,,	18
,, Quaker Oats	,,	720
,, Sardines	,,	212
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	166
Coffee, in Tins	,,	307
Olives, Preserved	,,	54
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	64,057
Paints, Unclassed	,,	96
Varnish	,,	40
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 203	*G. Units* 10,376
Enamelled Ironware	,,	761
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	62,561
Motor-cars, ,, ,,	,,	6,415
Treature:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,689,736

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 6.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 15	*Pls.* 50.30
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,630
Horse Hair	,,	113
Feathers, Duck	,,	99
Soapstoneware	,,	111
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	565

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Jan. 7.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed	*Pls.*	360
Treasure:		
Silver Bare	*G. Units*	149,798

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Jan 8
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 15	*Pls.* 14.56
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo...	,,	1,820
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	118
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	80
Brassware	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	294
Feathers, Duck	,,	49
Interestines, Sheep	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	4,704
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	246
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	*Pcs.*	7,500
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	10,000

SILVERY LW, January 9
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	*Yds.*	685
Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	31
Aluminium Wire	,,	8
,, Sheets & Plates	,,	241
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent, strength...	,,	2,986
Sulphur Black	,,	285
Tobacco Stalk	,,	819
,, Leaf	,,	12,190
Wax, Paraffin	,,	371
Clocks	*Pcs.*	144
Imitation Leather	,,	1,600
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls*	23
Turpnentine, Vegetable...	,,	400
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	12,253

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, January 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai...	*Bls.* 80	*Pls.* 78,62
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc. ...	*Bls.* 15	,, 14.88
Wild, Dairen etc.	,, 130	,, 134.69
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ...	*Bls.* 80	*Pls.* 79.06
Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	87.30
Tea Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	9
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	133
Brassware	,,	97
Wool, Sheep's	,,	105
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Embroidered	*Doz.*	2,419
Skins, Lamb, Untanned ...	*Pcs.*	9,512
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned...	,,	44,600
Skins, Doe, Tanned	,,	230
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	6,000
Hats, Neora Fibre	,,	1,200

TATSUNO MARU, January 10.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristes	,,	10
Brassware	,,	76
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	195
Feathers, Duck	,,	57
,, Goose	,,	38
Oil, Wood	,,	599
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,923

PLEASANTVILLE, January 14
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	1.03
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	84.60
Brassware	,,	51
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Duck	,,	144
Hair, Human	,,	230
Seed, Sesamum	,,	6,002
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	507
Wool Sheep's	,,	226

MICHIGAN, January 17
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	21
Feathers, Goose	,,	48
Nutgalls	,,	1,357
Hair, Human	,,	171
Oil, Wood	,,	9,076
Seed, Sesamum	,,	28,136
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	104

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1931 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

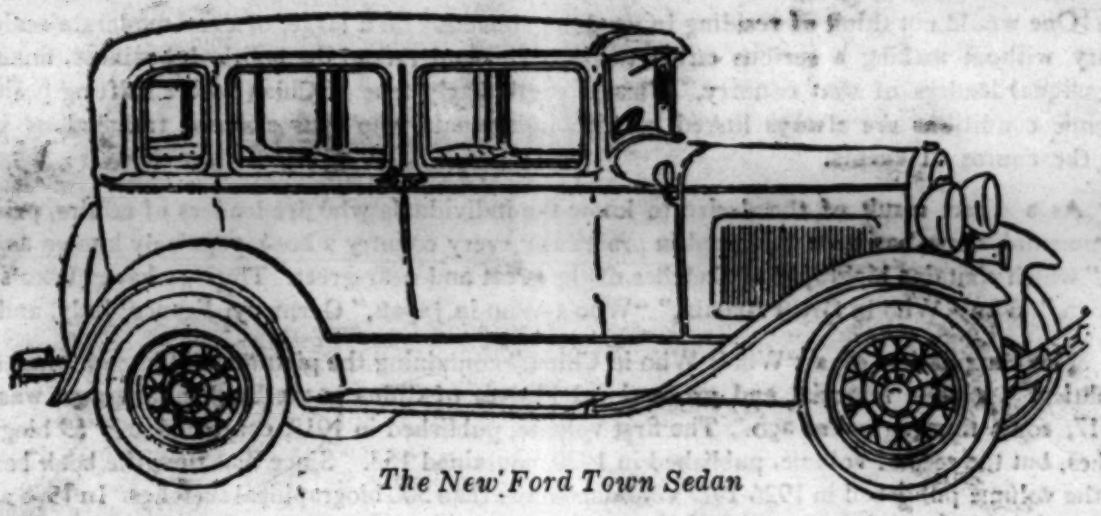
Shanghai,.....1931.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

WE EMPHASIZE SERVICE EQUALLY WITH SALES



The New Ford Town Sedan

Features of the New Ford Car

Choice of colors

Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield

Four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers

Fully enclosed four-wheel brakes

Bright enduring rustless steel for many exterior metal parts

Quick acceleration

Fifty-five to sixty-five miles an hour

Ease of control

Reliability and long life

Low first cost

Low cost of operation and upkeep

Good dealer service after you buy the car

Good service is of great importance anywhere, but under prevailing road conditions, nowhere is it a more vital factor than in China.

Realizing this, the Ford Motor Company has persistently worked to the end of offering to the motoring public of China good FACTORY-DIRECTED SERVICE.

This includes the stocking of over Tls. 500,000 supply of genuine replacement parts at the Shanghai plant and the carrying by the many direct dealers and sub-dealers spread over China, Manchuria and Indo-China of ample stocks of these parts at all times, and the establishment of properly and up-to-date equipped service stations in connection with these dealerships, where Ford trained mechanics look after your service requirements.

This means that wherever you go you will find Ford service, ensuring peace of mind when undertaking lengthy trips.

The new Ford needs little service beyond ordinary care and periodical adjustment, but when service is needed, it is AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE at very reasonable prices.

Ford dealers work on a schedule of repair charges authorized by Ford Motor Company.

Ford owners are, therefore, insured against over charge for repairs done to their units.

Authorized Dealer:

BILLS MOTORS, Fed. Inc., U. S. A.

Cr. Ave. Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier
Shanghai

BEHIND ALL FORD PRODUCTS — Ford — ARE FORD FACILITIES EVERYWHERE

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, EXPORTS, Inc., Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspapers for transmission with special marks privilege in China.